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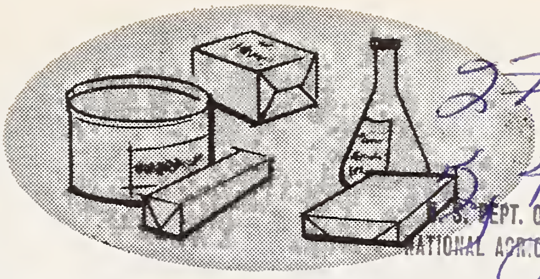

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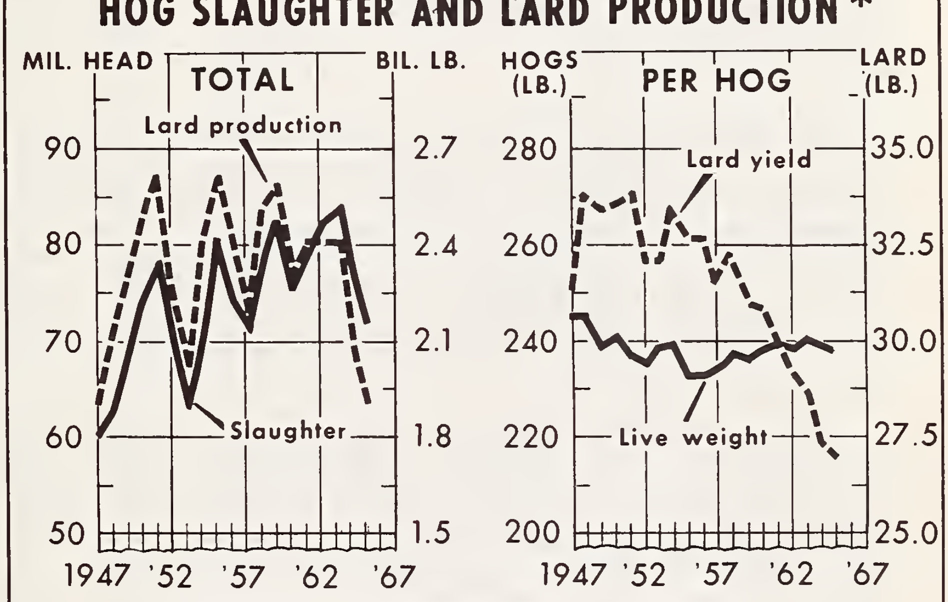
FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-229 AUGUST 1965

Annual changes in lard production are mainly associated with changes in the number of hogs slaughtered and lard yield per hog. The average outturn of lard per hog has been declining from 33.8 pounds in 1951 to 27.0 pounds estimated for 1965. Lower yields chiefly reflect improved hog breeding and feeding practices and the gradual shift to a meatier-type of hog.

Commercial lard production during the 1965-66 marketing year beginning October 1 is forecast at about 1,950 million pounds, 8 percent less than the previous year and the smallest since 1947.

HOG SLAUGHTER AND LARD PRODUCTION *



* COMMERCIAL. YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1965 FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3843-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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Implications of Shifting U.S. Soybean Marketing Year to September 1 (Page 5)

1965 AUG 17 PM 3 51
REPRODUCTION SECTION

FOR 3 P.M. EDT RELEASE, AUGUST 20

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	July		1965		
	1963	1964	MAY	JUNE	JULY
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	58.8	59.3	59.8	60.0	*
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	58.0	58.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) prints, San Francisco	68.8	70.8	70.3	70.8	*
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.1	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	14.9	14.4	12.5	12.2	12.2
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	15.8	15.0	15.0	15.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	14.3	12.3	11.8	*
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	11.4	13.6	18.3	17.6	*
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	12.0	14.2	18.3	17.6	15.4
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	16.0	17.3	24.0	24.1	23.6
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.1	9.5	---	---	12.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	16.9	18.2	18.2	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	11.6	10.1	13.3	12.8	*
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.9	13.0	15.9	15.6	15.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	11.0	10.5	11.3	10.9	*
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	10.9	10.4	11.3	10.8	10.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	10.6	10.4	11.4	10.9	10.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	13.1	11.5	12.4	12.2	12.2
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	13.8	13.0	14.0	13.4	13.2
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.6	1.6	---	---	---
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	21.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	11.0	14.2	12.8	12.8	---
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.5	6.3	8.1	8.0	*
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.0	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.4
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	4.8	5.4	7.6	7.3	*
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.3	9.2	11.1	11.2	*
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	8.2	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.1	14.5	16.5	16.7	18.1
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	13.3	14.0	18.6	18.5	18.4
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.7	13.3	13.9	13.7	*
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	13.8	14.4	15.0	14.7	14.5
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	23.8	23.8	26.3	26.3	*
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	25.2	25.2	26.2	25.8	25.8
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	23.2	23.2	24.0	24.0	23.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.4	8.6	9.3	8.8	*
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	9.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	32.8	19.3	24.6	25.0	25.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	30.8	17.3	22.4	22.8	22.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	16.2	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	55.3	32.0	36.8	36.0	35.9
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.0	14.0	16.8	17.8	17.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	12.1	13.4	17.2	16.9	15.7
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	12.0	13.6	13.6	13.0	12.4
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.5	16.2	16.4	15.8	15.3
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.5	14.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	12.8	12.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	14.8	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	20.2	21.2	23.5	23.5	---
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	9.0	8.5	10.4	10.2	*
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	11.2	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.0
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	10.8	10.3	12.4	12.2	12.0
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums New York	17.5	16.2	15.2	15.2	15.0
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	18.5	17.2	16.2	16.2	16.0
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	7.8	8.5	11.2	11.2	*
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago	5.4	6.0	8.1	7.8	7.7
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.8	7.0	8.4	8.2	8.2
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	4.8	5.4	7.6	7.2	7.2
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.4	6.4	8.2	7.9	7.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	42.0	25.9	30.0	29.9	29.0
Tung oil, tanks, New York	40.0	23.8	28.0	27.9	27.0
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	39.7	25.0	27.5	27.5	27.1
Retail prices 4/					
Butter	74.9	73.7	75.0	74.8	*
Margarine	27.4	26.1	28.0	28.1	*
Lard	19.6	6/	6/	6/	6/
Shortening	27.7	25.9	29.8	29.8	*
Salad Dressing	38.0	5/ 74.2	5/ 74.2	5/ 74.2	*
Peanut Butter	57.9	58.3	60.0	59.9	*
Cooking and salad oils	---	31.7	35.0	35.2	*

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. New series, Consumer Price Index revised January 1964. 5/ Italian only. 6/ Series discontinued.

*BLS prices not available as of August 16, 1965.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 12, 1965

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SUMMARY

The total U. S. supply of soybeans during the marketing year beginning September 1, 1965, is preliminarily placed at 894 million bushels, approximately 17 percent more than the 767 million in 1964-65. 1/ Carryover stocks on September 1, 1965 are estimated at around 30 million bushels, the smallest since 1961. Based on August 1 conditions, the 1965 soybean crop is estimated at 864 million bushels compared with 700 million in both 1964 and 1963. Soybean acreage to be harvested for beans is up 13 percent and yield prospects, at 24.9 bushels per acre, compare with only 22.8 bushels in 1964.

If production increases as expected, prices to soybean growers during the heavy harvesting season this fall probably will average close to the 1965 national support rate of $2.25 per bushel, which is unchanged from the 1964 rate. Last September-December, prices for the 1964 soybean crop averaged $2.59 per bushel, 34 cents above the support rate, reflecting the close balance between the 1964-65 soybean supply and the prospective season's requirements.

1/ Beginning with this issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, soybean supply and disposition statistics will be published for the marketing year beginning September 1. The marketing year formerly started October 1. Total stocks of soybeans (farm and off-farm) will be reported (September 23) as of September 1 instead of October 1. The primary reason for the shift has been a continuing trend toward earlier harvest, with a considerable amount of the crop harvested in September. Current plans are to continue to publish the supply and disposition series for soybean oil, meal, and food fats on an October 1 marketing year as in the past. See special article immediately following this Summary on the implications of shifting the soybean marketing year to September 1.

The seasonal variation in soybean prices during 1965-66 is expected to follow a more normal pattern, with prices lowest at fall harvest time and highest in the spring. Prices normally advance during this period by the amount of storage charges.

Soybean utilization likely will increase again during 1965-66 as the long-term uptrend in use continues. Lower soybean prices in 1965-66 are expected to stimulate crushings and exports to a new high--perhaps a tenth above the 690 million bushels (crush and export) estimated for the marketing year ending August 31, 1965. These early season prospects point to a substantially larger end-of-year soybean carryover on September 1, 1966, than the unusually small carryover of 30 million bushels now estimated for this September 1.

Early August crop prospects indicate a total U. S. supply of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds for the 1965-66 marketing year (starting October 1) of about 17.2 billion pounds (oil equivalent of oilseeds). This is 5 percent more than the 16.3 billion pounds available in 1964-65 and slightly above the 1963-64 record of 17.0 billion. While a further rise in domestic use and exports is in prospect, carryover stocks in 1966 probably will be larger than this year due to some buildup in soybean stocks.

Starting stocks of edible fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans, but excluding finished products) probably will total around 1.0 billion pounds, down sharply from the 1.7 billion pounds on October 1, 1964. The decline in beginning stocks is mainly in soybeans and edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean).

Output of edible fats and oils for 1965-66 is estimated at 16.1 billion pounds, 11 percent more than in 1964-65. Production of butter is expected to be roughly the same as the year before whereas lard will be smaller and cottonseed oil may be down slightly. The increase in total output will be due almost entirely to the record 1965 soybean crop in prospect.

Domestic disappearance of edible fats and oils in 1965-66 probably will rise about in line with population growth--requiring an additional 125-150 million pounds (oil equivalent to around 12 million bushels of soybeans). This would leave approximately 7.0 billion pounds of food fats available for export and carryout stocks in 1965-66 compared with 6.1 billion during 1964-65.

The export outlook for edible fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) in 1965-66 appears about as favorable as the 5.1 billion pounds now estimated for 1964-65. More soybeans will be shipped abroad but less lard. The export demand for edible vegetable oils may be strengthened by a drouth affecting olives in Spain, floods affecting sunflower seed production in the Danube Basin, and recent heavy rains affecting the harvest of the rapeseed and sunflower crops in Western Europe, and recent reports of extensive dry weather which may have included some sunflower regions of the U.S.S.R.

IMPLICATIONS OF SHIFTING THE U. S. SOYBEAN MARKETING YEAR TO SEPTEMBER 1

by

George W. Kromer

The 1965-66 marketing year for soybeans will begin September 1--instead of October 1, as in the past--and end August 31. The primary reason for the shift has been the trend toward earlier soybean harvest with an increasing amount of the crop harvested in September. Furthermore, each year a varying amount of new-crop beans have been crushed and exported in September. These estimates for earlier years could only be approximated.

After discussion with various segments of the industry, USDA, on June 15, 1965, announced that total stocks of soybeans (farm and off-farm) will be reported as of September 1 instead of October 1. The shift to a September 1 basis will enable more accurate accounting of the utilization of old-crop soybeans prior to the time the new crop is harvested and furnish a more accurate benchmark from which to calculate supply for the ensuing year.

Beginning with this issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, soybean supply and disposition statistics will be published for the marketing year beginning September 1. The revised 1953-64 data are shown in table 3. Publication of the supply and disposition series for soybean oil and meal on an October 1 marketing year will continue as in the past. The aggregate food fats and oils balance sheet, table 6 shown on page 13, will also continue on the old basis.

September 1 Soybean Stock Estimates Developed; Carryover are Higher than Formerly

Estimates are shown for September 1 stocks of soybeans in table 2, by years, 1953-64. The method for derivation of the data for September 1, 1964, for example, is as follows:

Item	Million Bushels	
October 1, 1964, reported (USDA) stocks of old-crop beans		32.0
September 1964 reported (Census) crush and exports	47.3	
Less estimate of new-crop crushed and exported in September	12.0	
Difference equals estimate of old-crop beans used in September		35.3
September 1, 1964, estimated stocks		67.3

Table 2.--Soybeans: Estimation of September 1 stocks, 1953-64

Year	September					USDA reported stocks of old-crop beans on October 1	Estimated September 1 stocks
	Census reported			Minus estimate of new-crop beans crushed and exported	Equals estimate of old-crop beans crushed and exported		
	Crush	Exports	Total				
	(Million bushels)						
1953	15.7	1.1	16.8	4.5	12.3	10.1	22.4
1954	11.1	.7	11.8	5.0	6.8	1.3	8.1
1955	18.7	4.0	22.7	10.0	12.7	9.9	22.6
1956	19.9	2.9	22.8	5.5	17.3	3.7	21.0
1957	22.2	4.5	26.7	5.0	21.7	9.9	31.6
1958	25.1	1.6	26.7	5.0	21.7	21.1	42.8
1959	27.5	6.7	34.2	8.5	25.7	62.1	87.8
1960	26.9	8.2	35.1	6.5	28.6	23.2	51.8
1961	23.0	3.6	26.6	5.5	21.1	6.0	27.1
1962	30.4	7.3	37.7	17.0	20.7	57.6	78.3
1963	32.2	7.2	39.4	8.5	30.9	15.1	46.0
1964	36.3	11.0	47.3	12.0	35.3	32.0	67.3

Shifting over to a September 1 marketing year naturally results in higher carryover stocks than formerly shown for October 1 simply because the major portion of soybeans crushed and exported in September are old-crop soybeans--about three-fourths the September total on the average. During the 12-year period, 1953-64, the estimate of September 1 stocks averaged about 21 million bushels more than the reported stocks of old-crop soybeans on October 1. During the same years, new-crop soybeans crushed and exported during September varied between an estimated 4.5 and 17.0 million bushels annually.

In recent issues of the FOS, the carryover of old-crop soybeans had been forecast at around 10 million bushels for October 1, 1965. This estimate still appears on target. However, on the new soybean crop year basis, the carryover for September 1 is forecast at 30 million bushels, the smallest since 1961. Since there will no longer be a report for total stocks of soybeans in all positions as of October 1, the point of reference necessarily becomes September 1, 1965.

Soybean Crush and Export Data Revised to September 1 Basis

The revised soybean supply and demand statistics for the marketing year beginning September 1, 1953-64, are presented in table 3. The series cannot be constructed for earlier years since data are not available to estimate the volume of new-crop soybeans crushed and exported in September.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, acreage and price, marketing year beginning September 1, 1953-65

Item	Year beginning September 1												
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	Supply and Disposition (Million bushels)												
Supply:													
Stocks, Sept. 1 2/	22.4	8.1	22.6	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	3/30
Production	269.2	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	669.2	699.4	699.9	5/864
Total supply	291.6	349.2	396.3	470.3	515.0	623.0	620.7	607.1	706.7	747.5	745.4	767.2	894
Disposition													
Crushings	217.8	241.4	281.9	313.6	350.9	398.8	394.0	406.1	431.4	472.7	436.8	475.0	
Exports	40.1	57.3	68.6	83.7	88.4	105.0	139.9	134.7	149.4	180.5	187.2	215.0	
Seed	22.9	23.4	25.8	26.4	29.5	27.4	29.3	32.9	33.5	34.4	36.5	39.4	
Feed	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	
Residual	1.3	2.9	-2.6	13.3	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.0	12.7	12.7	16.6	6.7	
Total disposition	283.5	326.6	375.3	438.7	472.2	535.2	568.9	580.0	628.4	701.5	678.1	737.2	
Stocks, Aug. 31 2/	8.1	22.6	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	30.0	
	Acreage and Yield (Million acres)												
Acreage grown alone	16.4	18.5	19.7	21.7	21.9	25.1	23.3	24.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	31.7	35.6
Acreage harv. 4/	14.8	17.0	18.6	20.6	20.9	24.0	22.6	23.7	27.0	27.6	28.6	30.7	34.7
Pct. harvested (%)	90.2	91.9	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.6	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.2	96.9	96.8	97.5
	(Bushels)												
Yield per acre harv.	18.2	20.0	20.1	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.2	24.2	24.5	22.8	5/24.9
	Price (Dollars)												
Price per bushel:													
Support	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Rec. by farmers	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2.51	2.66	
No.1 yel. Ill.Pts.	3.24	2.60	2.51	2.33	2.20	2.12	2.07	2.53	2.41	2.50	2.59	2.80	
No.1 yel. Chicago	3.31	2.68	2.59	2.43	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.60	2.49	2.59	2.67	2.89	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates, as developed in Table 2. 3/ Forecast. 4/ For beans. 5/ Indicated August 1.

Items in the soybean balance sheet affected by the shift to September 1 are crushings and exports. Figures for crop production, seed, and feed uses are not affected.

Soybean crushings and exports for the 1964-65 marketing year beginning September 1, 1964, and ending August 31, 1965, are estimated at 475 million bushels and 215 million bushels, respectively. This is 15 million bushels greater than estimates published in earlier issues of the FOS (470 million bushel crush and 205 million exports) which were projected for the year beginning October 1, 1964. The reason the new 1964-65 season's total is estimated at the higher level is the heavy soybean crush and exports (47.3 million bushels) in September 1964 compared with the estimates for September 1965.

Soybean acreage, yield, and crop production data obviously will not change because of the shift to the year beginning September 1. Neither will price support rates or seasonal average prices received by farmers be affected. The USDA price series on the season average price received by farmers (weighted by marketings) was already on the crop marketing season of September 1 to August 31 for all States.

Soybean Outlook for Marketing Year Beginning September 1, 1965

The carryover of old-crop soybeans on September 1, 1965, is estimated at around 30 million bushels. Except for 1961 when it was 27 million bushels this is the smallest since 1956 (table 3). However, the current tight soybean situation will be alleviated as the 1965 harvest gets into full swing. Based on August 1 conditions, the 1965 soybean crop is estimated at 864 million bushels compared with 700 million in both 1964 and 1963. Soybean acreage to be harvested for beans is up 13 percent and yield prospects at 24.9 bushels per acre compare with only 22.8 bushels in 1964. Thus, total supplies of soybeans during the marketing year beginning September 1, 1965, are preliminarily estimated at 894 million bushels, approximately 17 percent more than the 767 million in 1964-65.

If production increases as expected, prices to soybean growers during the heavy harvesting season this fall probably will average close to the 1965 national support rate of $2.25 per bushel, which is unchanged from the 1964 rate. Last September-December, prices for the 1964 soybean crop averaged $2.59 per bushel, 34 cents above the support rate, reflecting the close balance between the 1964-65 soybean supply and the prospective season's requirements. The seasonal variation in soybean prices during 1965-66 is expected to follow a more normal pattern, with prices lowest at fall harvest time and highest in the spring. Prices normally advance during this period by the amount of storage charges.

Soybean utilization is expected to increase again during 1965-66 as the long-term uptrend in use continues. Crushings are expected to rise by around 10 percent from the 475 million bushels now estimated for 1964-65. Lower soybean prices in 1965-66 are also expected to stimulate bean exports to a new high--perhaps 7 to 10 percent above the 215 million bushels estimated for 1964-65. These early season prospects point to a substantially larger end-of-year soybean carryover on September 1, 1966, than the unusually small carryover of 30 million bushels now estimated for this September 1.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Table 4.--Oil Crops: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1960-65

Item	Unit	Average 1959-63	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 indicated August 1
Cottonseed								
Cotton acreage planted	Mil. acres	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.3	14.8	14.8	14.2
Cotton acreage harvested	Mil. acres	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.6	14.2	14.1	13.6
Yield per acre harvested	Lb.	794	769	765	789	871	885	902
Production	1,000 ton	6,037	5,886	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,225	6,147
Soybeans								
Acreage grown alone	Mil. acres	26.7	24.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	31.7	35.6
Acreage harvested for beans	Mil. acres	25.9	23.7	27.0	27.6	28.6	30.7	34.7
Yield per acre harvested	Bu.	24.2	23.5	25.2	24.2	24.5	22.8	24.9
Production	Mil. bu.	627	555	680	669	699	700	864
Flaxseed								
Acreage planted	Mil. acres	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9
Acreage harvested	Mil. acres	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.7
Yield per acre harvested	Bu.	9.3	9.1	8.8	11.5	9.8	8.6	10.7
Production	Mil. bu.	27.4	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.2	24.4	29.3
Peanuts								
Acreage grown alone	Mil. acres	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Acres harvested for nuts	Mil. acres	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Yield per acre harvested for nuts	Lb.	1,262	1,266	1,234	1,282	1,435	1,569	1,592
Production	Mil. lb.	1,789	1,786	1,740	1,810	2,022	2,205	2,288

Soybean Oil Stocks Down; Oil Prices Weaken

The 1964-65 supply of soybean oil is estimated at 5.7 billion pounds, about the same as a year earlier; increased production this year is tending to offset smaller starting stocks on October 1, 1964 (table 5). Domestic use is placed at 4.0 billion pounds and exports at about 1.3 billion, resulting in carryover stocks on September 30, 1965, of around 0.4 billion pounds (crude and refined) compared with 0.6 billion the same date last year. This would be the smallest carryover since the 0.3 billion pounds in 1960, excluding finished-products stocks.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil during October-June 1964-65 totaled 3,061 million pounds compared with 2,986 million in the same period of 1963-64. Increased usage in salad and cooking oils during those 9 months more than offset declines in the consumption of bean oil in margarine and shortening manufacture. The production of salad and cooking oils from soybean oil during October-June 1964-65 totaled 1,321 million pounds, 33 percent more than the 996 million pounds produced during the same months in 1963-64.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil during July-September 1965 quarter probably will be down from the 1.1 billion pounds in 1964. With the strengthening in soybean oil prices last summer, there was a sharp pickup in domestic disappearance. A considerable part of the heavy purchases on that rising market is believed to have moved into inventories in unreported positions or pipeline supplies. With oil prices at a lower level and the prospects for a record soybean crush in October-December 1965, oil buying during July-September 1965 probably will not be so great as a year earlier as inventories in unreported positions move into consumption.

Monthly average prices of soybean oil (crude, Decatur) jumped from 10.9 cents per pound in October 1964 to 12.2 cents in November, remaining at this level through April 1965. The rise was associated with increases in soybean prices, sharply lower oil inventories, and an increase in domestic disappearance and the stronger export demand for oil. The October-April 1964-65 average was 11.9 cents per pound, 3.5 cents above the same months the year before. Bean oil prices started to tumble in late April and by early August had fallen to 9.7 cents, down 20 percent from April, but still 10 percent above August 1964. The rate of decline has slowed considerably recently with the pickup in export demand. Demand expansion will tend to keep oil and meal prices in better balance than otherwise as old-crop soybean prices adjust downward to the new crop.

Soybean oil stocks usually increase sharply during the heavy crushing period in the first part of the marketing year. This year, these stocks (crude and refined) increased from 578 million pounds on October 1, 1964, to a seasonal high of only 614 million April 1, 1965, then declined to 519 million on July 1. Stocks on July 1, 1964, had totaled 815 million pounds.

Table 5.--Soybean oil and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1956-64

Item	Year beginning October									
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	Forecast 1965
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
SOYBEAN OIL	Soybean oil									
Supply										
Stocks, October 1	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	353
Production	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	2/5,100	
Total supply	3,658	4,086	4,532	4,636	4,728	5,467	5,709	5,742	5,678	
Disposition										
October-June										
Domestic disappearance	1,864	2,259	2,563	2,559	2,480	2,683	2,795	2,986	3,061	
Exports 3/	725	545	537	646	551	861	850	717	996	
Stocks, July 1	279	343	473	424	765	825	878	815	519	
July-September										
Domestic disappearance	701	792	741	817	850	857	829	1,073	939	
Exports 3/	82	259	393	307	170	447	315	389	329	
Season totals										
Domestic disappearance	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,000	
Exports 3/	807	804	930	953	721	1,308	4/1,165	1,106	1,325	
Total distribution	3,372	3,855	4,234	4,329	4,050	4,848	4,789	5,164	5,325	
Stocks, September 30	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	353	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound										
Crude, tanks, Decatur	12.7	10.8	9.5	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.9	8.5	11.1	
SOYBEAN MEAL	Soybean meal									
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply										
Stocks, October 1 5/	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	159	122	92
Production	7,510	8,284	9,490	9,152	9,452	10,342	11,127	10,609	6/11,300	
Total supply	7,621	8,339	9,538	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,221	10,768	11,422	
Disposition										
October-June										
Feed 7/	5,392	5,970	6,861	6,455	6,877	7,112	7,317	6,902	7,027	
Exports	367	241	398	524	471	847	1,175	1,019	1,665	
Stocks, July 1	157	82	159	116	204	97	153	144	230	
July-September										
Feed 7/	1,731	2,022	2,107	2,024	1,990	2,150	2,269	2,266	2,253	
Exports	76	59	114	125	119	217	301	459	385	
Season totals										
Feed 7/	7,123	7,992	8,968	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,586	9,168	9,280	
Exports	443	300	512	649	590	1,064	1,476	1,478	2,050	
Total distribution	7,566	8,292	9,480	9,128	9,457	10,326	11,062	10,646	11,330	
Stocks September 30 5/	55	48	58	83	78	94	159	122	92	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton										
Bulk, Decatur	47.45	53.40	55.80	55.55	60.60	63.60	71.30	71.00	70.00	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
2/ Based on a soybean oil yield of 10.9 pounds per bushel.
3/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census.
4/ Includes 125 million pounds of soybean salad and cooking oils and shortening which was held by CCC on October 1, 1962 for donations during 1962-63. This quantity needs to be deducted in order to balance out to ending stocks.
5/ Stocks at processors' plants.
6/ Based on a soybean meal yield of 48.0 pounds per bushel.
7/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

Soybean Meal Exports At New High; Prices Now Above Year Earlier

The 1964-65 supply of soybean meal for the marketing year that started last October 1 is estimated at 11.4 million tons compared with 10.8 million for 1963-64. Domestic use is expected to total around 9.3 million tons, compared with 9.2 million in 1963-64. Exports have set a new record and for the year may exceed 2 million tons, sharply above the 1.5 million tons in 1963-64. Monthly soybean meal prices at Decatur, Ill., during October-April 1964-65 were below the previous year's level but since April have been above.

Production of soybean meal during October-June totaled 8.8 million tons compared with 7.9 million a year earlier. Most of the increased output has been exported since domestic disappearance was only slightly above the previous year.

Exports of soybean meal during October-June 1964-65 totaled a record 1.7 million tons compared with 1.0 million in the same 9 months of 1963-64. The increases over last year are going primarily to Western Europe. Shipments to Eastern Europe, Canada, and Japan are also up sharply this year.

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal totaled 7.0 million tons during October-June 1964-65, about 2 percent above the previous year. Prices of livestock are averaging higher than the year before but the number of high-protein consuming animals is lower. Also, with soybean meal prices averaging about as high as in 1963-64, competition from synthetic urea tends to be encouraged as a substitute protein source. Soybean meal stocks at processors' plants on July 1, 1965, at 229,600 tons were 86,100 tons more than on the same date last year.

Monthly average prices of soybean meal (44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur) ranged between $66 and $70 per ton during October-May 1964-65, averaging $68 for this period compared with $73 the previous year. Prices started to increase in June and by mid-August were $71 per ton, about $7 above August 1964. Old-crop soybean meal prices may continue a little above last year's level as export shipments against earlier commitments continue large and output declines seasonally with the reduced crush. Demand will continue strong in the October-December 1965 quarter, bolstered by (1) continued relatively high livestock prices, (2) an estimated 10 percent increase in domestic poultry production, (3) a continuing rapid increase in poultry production abroad and consequently strong export demand; and (4) slightly lower meal prices in line with the prospective lower soybean prices and a record soybean crush.

Edible Oil Exports for 1964-65 Estimated at Record High of 2.0 Million Pounds

The supply of cottonseed and soybean oils (crude and refined) during October 1964-September 1965 is placed at 8.1 billion pounds, roughly the same as in 1963-64, as increased output tends to offset smaller starting stocks on October 1, 1964 (table 6). Domestic use is placed at 5.5 billion pounds and exports

Table 6.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1956-64

Item	Year beginning October									
									Forecast*	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964	1965
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Butter	90	145	146	93	136	238	2/419	2/450	2/188	158
Lard	123	69	46	93	92	100	73	81	68	68
Cottonseed oil	254	146	154	190	217	170	296	488	433	233
Soybean oil	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	353
Other 3/	66	49	56	60	78	94	128	182	118	93
Sub-total	760	694	4/683	734	830	1,279	1,534	2,121	1,385	905
Finished products 5/	129	113	118	142	156	249	6/442	314	205	175
Total food fats and oils	889	807	801	876	987	1,528	1,976	2,435	1,590	1,080
Imports	52	70	74	66	81	91	55	73	75	
Production										
Butter	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,488	1,596	1,491	1,454	1,435	1,430
Lard	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,471	2,497	2,480	2,200	2,025
Cottonseed oil 7/	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,930	1,939	1,975	1,950
Soybean oil	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,100	16/8,150
Other 3/ 7/	719	678	767	771	863	923	1,057	1,101	1,150	1.200
Sub-total	9,920	9,823	10,700	11,102	11,041	11,731	12,066	11,789	11,860	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,275	
Total food fats and oils	10,857	10,762	11,909	12,654	12,472	13,416	14,049	13,891	14,135	16/14,755
Total supply	11,798	11,639	12,784	13,596	13,540	15,035	16,080	16,399	15,800	
Exports 8/										
Butter	18	36	19	22	9	9/19	9/131	9/319	9/155	
Lard	590	461	608	716	513	508	571	706	450	
Cottonseed oil 7/	427	250	406	506	9/371	9/474	9/392	9/586	675	
Soybean oil	807	804	930	953	9/721	9/1,308	9/1,165	9/1,105	1,325	
Other 3/ 7/	62	19	34	43	9/40	11	15	87	125	
Adjustment 10/	61	85	117	88	83	77	93	111	125	
Sub-total	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,397	2,367	2,914	2,855	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,275	
Total exports	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,082	4,350	5,017	5,130	
Domestic use										
Butter	1,458	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,379	1,400	1,331	1,399	1,310	
Lard 11/	2,039	1,994	2,204	2,005	1,968	1,985	1,908	1,789	1,750	
Cottonseed oil	1,310	1,195	1,147	1,299	1,461	12/[1,352	1,347	1,407	1.500	
Soybean oil	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	[3,540	3,624	4,058	4,000	
Other 3/	722	719	796	773	912	968	1,040	1,150	1,125	
Adjustment 10/	-61	-85	-117	-88	-83	-77	-93	-111	-125	
Total 11/	8,033	8,341	8,603	8,739	8,965	9,168	9,157	9,692	9,560	
Total (calculated net) 13/	8,049	8,336	8,579	8,725	8,872	8,977	9,295	9,792	9,590	
Total use for food 14/	7,886	8,145	8,389	8,438	8,560	8,602	8,849	9,535		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Per capita, civilian and military 15/										
Butter (fat content)	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	
Other	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.7	39.8	42.5	41.1	
Total (fat content)	44.6	45.3	46.0	45.4	45.3	44.8	45.5	48.4	46.5	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 4/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 5/ Shortening and salad and cooking oils. 6/ Includes 100 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils (75 million SBO and 30 million CSO) which was held by CCC on October 1, 1962 for foreign donations during 1962-63. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 8/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 9/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 10/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 11/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 12/ Includes 180 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils purchased by CCC for foreign donations but not exported in 1961-62. 13/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 14/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 15/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils. 16/ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans exported.

*Except for October 1, 1964 stocks.

at 2.0 billion, leaving estimated carryover stocks of 0.6 billion pounds on September 30, 1965. This compares with 1.0 billion pounds on the same date last year, 1.4 billion on September 30, 1963, and the 1955-60 carryover average of 0.5 billion pounds.

Exports of edible vegetable oils in 1964-65 are again estimated at a record 2.0 billion pounds, nearly a fifth above 1963-64 but slightly above the May estimate. The slight upward revision is mainly due to improved P. L. 480 export prospects for the current year. The UAR now has a Title I purchase authorization for 44 million pounds of edible oil this marketing year and Title III donations and barter exports are turning out larger than estimated earlier. Exports of edible oils under the Food-for-Peace Program (all titles of P. L. 480) are now placed at 1,125 million pounds compared with 862 million in 1963-64. Soybean oil is likely to account for about two-thirds of the total. Prospective exports of these oils are shown in table 7.

Table 7.--Cottonseed ans soybean oils: Dollar and Food-for-Peace exports, 1964-65 forecast compared with 1962-63 and 1963-64

Export financing	Year beginning October								
	1962-63 1/			Preliminary 1963-64 1/			Forecast 1964-65 1/		
	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Dollars 2/	515	208	723	504	323	827	500	375	875
Food for Peace: (P.L.480)									
Title I	526	129	655	413	220	633	490	135	625
Title II	40	16	3/56	27	7	34	40	---	40
Title III 4/	68	29	97	50	33	83	240	160	400
Title IV	13	---	13	111	1	112	55	5	60
Total P.L. 480	647	174	821	601	261	862	825	300	1,125
Grand total	1,162	382	1,544	1,105	584	1,689	1,325	675	2,000

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Includes some AID.
3/ Excludes 7 million pounds shortening shipped under Title II.
4/ Donations and barter.

Table 8.--Forecast of 1965-66 fats and oils production from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseed, with comparisons

Item	Year beginning October										
	Average 1947-51	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 2/	Forecast 1965
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Edible Animal Fats											
Butter (actual weight)	1,542	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,488	1,596	1,491	1,454	1,435	1,430
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,625	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,471	2,497	2,480	2,200	2,025
Edible beef fats 3/	162	321	324	343	347	419	444	480	521	500	525
Total	4,329	4,462	4,249	4,435	4,508	4,391	4,511	4,468	4,455	4,135	3,980
Edible Vegetable Oils											
Corn oil	227	286	291	315	332	331	361	379	413	420	435
Cottonseed oil	1,568	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,930	1,936	1,975	1,950
Edible olive oil	4	6	1	8	1	3	3	2	3	2	2
Peanut oil	157	84	59	103	81	101	67	91	114	145	150
Peanuts (shelled) oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad	77	23	2	5	10	12	1	2	9	25	30
Safflower oil (est.)	2	27	23	22	32	37	75	152	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Safflower seed, oil equivalent of exports (est.)	3	19	17	22	47	70	47	90	175	N.A.	N.A.
Soybean oil	2,035	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,100	[8,150
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports	164	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,275	
Total	4,237	6,442	6,552	7,524	8,225	8,191	8,981	9,720	9,575		
Soap Fats and Oils											
Inedible tallow and greases	2,184	3,147	2,896	3,214	3,540	3,561	3,776	3,829	4,410	4,500	4,600
Fish, whale and seal oils 4/	138	160	180	188	212	272	246	202	192	175	175
Total	2,322	3,307	3,076	3,402	3,752	3,833	4,022	4,031	4,602	4,675	4,775
Drying oils											
Castor oil (est.)	---	3	9	18	11	14	13	16	35	40	N.A.
Linseed oil 5/	706	637	454	498	389	430	365	414	436	420	440
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports	36	186	70	151	92	137	30	93	119	140	160
Tall oil	277	623	679	769	814	794	882	948	1,079	1,125	1,175
Tung oil	17	32	25	45	34	13	33	7	21	37	12
Total	1,036	1,481	1,237	1,481	1,340	1,389	1,323	1,478	1,690	1,762	
Grand total	11,924	15,692	15,114	16,842	17,825	17,804	18,837	19,697	20,322		

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. Reported production of edible tallow 1948, and 1959 to date. 1949-51 minus other pressing, 1955-58 minus other processing.
4/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils.
5/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.

Exports of edible vegetable oils during October-June 1964-65 totaled 1,520 million pounds (including 158 million, foreign donations), 35 percent more than the 1,128 million pounds the year before.

Soybean oil exports in October-June 1964-65 were 996 million pounds, 39 percent more than the 717 million the previous year. The biggest increase was to Spain which imported 169 million pounds during the 9-month period compared with nothing in 1963-64. Greece imported 53 million pounds this year but nothing in the same months last year. Exports to Asia (India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan) and South America (Argentine, Chile, Peru) were larger this year than last. Exports to Eastern Europe, primarily Poland, have been down sharply so far this year. However, there will be some pickup here with the recent issuance of a Title IV purchase authorization to Yugoslavia for 55 million pounds of edible oils.

Cottonseed oil exports in October-June 1964-65 totaled 524 million pounds, 27 percent more than the 411 million a year earlier. About 80 percent of the increase is attributed to foreign donations of CCC cottonseed oil and the other 20 percent increased exports to West Germany, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Brazil, and Chile.

Edible oil exports during July-September 1965 are expected to be around 14 percent less than the 559 million pounds shipped in the same months of 1964.

Cottonseed Crushings During 1964-65 Approximate 1963-64 Level

Cottonseed crushings during the 1964-65 season, ended July 31, are placed at 5,900,000 tons (July estimated), roughly the same as the 5,886,700 tons the previous season (table 10). Oil mills produced an estimated 1,985 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil, approximately the same as in 1963-64. Oil yield per ton of cottonseed crushed was 337 pounds; the average outturn in 1963-64 was 336 pounds. Refining loss for cotton oil during the season averaged 6.1 percent compared with 5.6 percent in 1963-64.

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August 1964-July 1965 is estimated at 1,500 million pounds, 100 million more than the year before. Exports are placed at 700 million pounds compared with 483 million in 1963-64. This increase largely reflects heavier exports under Title III, P. L. 480 foreign donations, from the 165 million pounds of cottonseed oil acquired by CCC under the 1963 price support program (table 11).

Cottonseed oil stocks normally rise from a low in September or October to a high in April or May, reflecting the highly seasonal nature of the cottonseed crushing industry (table 14). In 1964-65, stocks (crude and refined) increased from 433 million pounds on October 1, 1964, to 583 million on May 1, 1965, when they were 28 percent less than the 810 million on hand May 1, 1964. Stocks have declined seasonally since, remaining well under year-earlier levels. Carryover stocks of cottonseed oil on August 1, 1965, probably were around 400 million pounds, about 200 million below the same date last year and the smallest since 1962.

Table 9.--Cottonseed: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop years 1963-65

State	Cotton acreage: Harvested 1963	Harvested 1964	For harvest 1965	Cottonseed yield per acre harvested: 1963	1964	1965 1/	Cottonseed production: 1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Texas	5,850	5,675	5,525	619	611	648	1,811	1,734	1,791
Mississippi	1,438	1,460	1,445	1,182	1,245	1,200	853	909	867
Arkansas	1,230	1,242	1,195	987	1,043	1,039	607	648	621
California	730	743	725	1,849	1,898	1,898	669	705	688
Alabama	832	831	808	851	862	874	354	358	353
Arizona	387	375	340	1,778	1,765	1,788	342	331	304
Georgia	639	632	600	770	782	793	246	247	238
Tennessee	504	502	500	1,044	1,084	1,148	263	272	287
South Carolina	536	538	500	683	829	800	183	223	200
Louisiana	519	520	495	1,060	923	962	275	240	238
Oklahoma	590	575	560	454	410	468	134	118	131
Missouri	343	347	338	1,073	963	1,130	184	167	191
North Carolina	375	381	377	747	782	631	140	149	119
New Mexico	190	188	175	1,179	1,128	1,177	112	106	103
Other States	49	51	49	775	706	653	19	18	17
United States	14,212	14,060	13,632	872	885	902	6,192	6,225	6,148

1/ Indicated August 1, based on average seed--lint ratio.

Table 10.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1958-1965

Item	Year beginning August: 1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:								
Stocks August 1	175	100	105	188	280	234	170	200
Production	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,225	6,148
Total supply	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,419	6,426	6,395	6,348
Disposition:								
Crushed	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,833	5,886	5,900	5,800
Exports	4	8	5	7	10	8	8	
Seed	244	238	281	254	232	234	3/	
Residual 4/	186	249	165	86	110	128	287	
Total disposition	4,873	5,986	5,803	5,886	6,185	6,256	6,195	
Ending stocks:	100	105	188	280	234	170	200	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton								
Support to farmers 5/	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00
Received by farmers	43.80	38.80	42.60	51.10	47.90	50.70	47.10	46.00
Price and value of products								
Meal, per ton 6/	60.56	55.64	55.12	59.25	65.60	63.35	59.55	
Hulls, per ton 7/	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Oil, per pound 8/	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	
Linter, per pound 9/	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Combined value 10/	74.87	68.27	73.89	80.21	75.42	72.27	76.20	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Forecast based on August 1 indications. 3/ Not available, included in residual. 4/ Includes feed, fertilizer, and loss. 5/ Purchase price. 6/ 41-percent protein, bulk, carlots, Memphis. 7/ Carload lots, Valley. Estimated. 8/ Crude, f.o.b. Valley. 9/ Weighted average price for all grades and market points, f.o.b. mill. 10/ Combined value of products per ton crushed.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, tanks, Valley points) rose from 10.3 cents in August 1964 to 13.0 cents in March 1965, then declined to 10.5 cents in July. The 1964-65 season average price was 11.5 cents per pound, 16 percent higher than the 9.9 cents a season earlier (table 14).

The higher disappearance rate for cottonseed oil during 1964-65 is partly attributable to a narrowing of the usual price premium of cottonseed oil over bean oil, from 1.4 cents per pound last year to about a half cent a pound. As a matter of fact, last fall cottonseed oil was selling at a slight discount to soybean oil. The price differential between the 2 oils is expected to continue narrow over the next few months as crushing of 1965-crop cottonseed picks up sharply this fall and the supply of both oils is seasonally high.

Cottonseed meal prices (41 percent protein, bulk, Memphis) during the 1964-65 marketing year ended July 31 averaged $60 per ton compared with $63 the previous year. Domestic disappearance in 1964-65 was about the same as the year before while exports were up considerably (table 15).

1965 Cottonseed Crop Down Slightly From Last Year

Based on the average ratio of lint to seed, the 1965 cottonseed crop was estimated as of August 1 at 6,147,800 tons, compared with the 1964 crop of 6,225,000 tons.

U.S. acreage planted for the 1965 crop of upland cotton was estimated at 14,129,000 acres, about 4 percent below that in 1964. The national acreage allotment for 1965, as for 1964, was set at the statutory minimum of 16 million acres. Greater participation in the domestic allotment program contributed to the smaller planted acreage for 1965. Cotton producers signed up to remove about 1.0 million acres of upland cotton under the domestic allotment program, up from 0.5 million in 1964. Participation in the program was greater in 1965 because of the higher price support payment and because producers had the opportunity to consider alternatives prior to planting. Abandonment of the acres planted this year is estimated at 4.0 percent leaving 13,632,000 acres for harvest, 3.0 percent less than the 14,060,000 acres harvested last year. Expected yield of cotton per acre is 525 pounds, the highest of record and compares with 517 pounds obtained in 1964.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1965-66 (carryover stocks on August 1 plus production) are currently placed at 6,347,800 tons, about 1 percent less than in 1964-65. Crushings for the 1965-66 season are forecast at 5,800,000 tons compared with 5,900,000 tons for the season just ended (table 10). A crush this size would produce around 1,950 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 2.7 million tons of cake and meal, both products slightly under 1964-65. The total 1965-66 supply of cottonseed oil is forecast at around 2.3 billion pounds, 10 percent less than the 2.6 billion pounds a year earlier (table 11).

Table 11.--Cottonseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of cottonseed, 1947-64

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Cottonseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks August 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1,276	4	186	1,466	33	1,313	2
1948	1,704	1/	120	1,824	82	1,558	2
1949	1,847	---	185	2,032	147	1,670	3
1950	1,197	---	215	1,412	61	1,184	2
1951	1,751	---	167	1,918	120	1,396	3
1952	1,825	1/	402	2,227	55	1,202	4
1953	2,074	---	971	3,045	351	1,698	5
1954	1,735	---	996	2,731	684	1,650	7
1955	1,894	---	398	2,292	634	1,375	5
1956	1,685	---	284	1,969	434	1,333	4
1957	1,438	---	202	1,640	286	1,186	2
1958	1,518	---	168	1,686	342	1,132	2
1959	1,861	---	212	2,073	522	1,263	3
1960	1,808	---	287	2,095	2/390	1,455	2
1961	1,865	---	250	2,115	2/470	3/1,430	2
1962	1,942	---	324	2,266	2/374	1,379	3
1963	1,981	---	514	2,495	2/483	1,400	3
1964 4/	1,985	---	611	2,596	2/700	1,500	3
1965 5/	1,950	---	396	2,346			

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census; beginning January 1965 foreign donation reported by Census. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 5/ Forecast.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.--Cottonseed oil: Utilization, year beginning August, 1947-64

Year beginning August	Food uses					Nonfood uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Salad and cooking oils	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	312	434	477		1,224	1/	84	[illegible]	89	1,313
1948	470	448	507		1,425	1	127	5	133	1,558
1949	583	451	469		1,503	0	158	8	166	1,670
1950	356	322	399		1,077	1/	98	9	107	1,184
1951	412	392	463		1,267	1/	123	6	129	1,396
1952	329	283	459		1,071	1/	125	4	129	1,202
1953	573	354	629		1,556	1/	132	4	136	1,698
1954	547	328	669		1,544	1/	99	6	105	1,650
1955	354	286	611		1,251	0	115	9	124	1,375
1956	286	273	689		1,247	0	78	8	86	1,333
1957	247	163	665		1,075	0	105	7	112	1,186
1958	233	124	640	39	1,036	0	89	7	96	1,132
1959	332	122	670	20	1,144	0	115	4	119	1,263
1960	380	158	775	7	1,320	0	127	7	134	1,455
1961	356	110	847	10	1,323	0	101	7	108	2/1,430
1962	340	103	732	85	1,260	0	112	6	118	1,379
1963	351	103	808	32	1,294	0	95	11	106	1,400
1964 3/	365	100	905	20	1,390	0	100	10	110	1,500
1965										

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.--Cottonseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per ton crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1953-64

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Total
							Crushings						
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1953	182	511	781	768	726	721	633	607	480	361	275	211	6,256
1954	251	532	684	659	609	598	514	438	318	285	197	165	5,249
1955	212	494	708	781	672	692	618	497	387	258	151	119	5,588
1956	182	526	723	678	572	613	492	400	280	226	148	120	4,959
1957	142	348	648	613	544	523	409	327	255	180	127	132	4,247
1958	148	307	711	590	547	547	440	433	324	179	117	97	4,439
1959	149	502	778	723	656	633	577	528	374	252	177	143	5,491
1960	140	413	758	742	613	667	526	480	402	292	176	143	5,352
1961	144	334	750	753	629	659	598	539	437	298	215	183	5,539
1962	228	513	752	778	646	707	627	548	415	291	176	153	5,833
1963	221	485	726	745	637	697	616	544	451	348	242	174	5,887
1964 1/	170	392	679	733	705	683	612	630	472	382	260		
1965													
							Yield of oil per ton crushed						
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1953	316	309	324	328	324	330	333	336	345	349	351	373	332
1954	332	311	321	327	324	328	331	345	348	358	341	345	331
1955	332	323	334	336	337	334	342	343	352	354	360	367	339
1956	320	314	335	339	337	339	347	349	358	363	365	356	340
1957	341	331	345	334	333	334	345	341	343	343	340	341	339
1958	326	314	336	343	337	344	347	344	360	365	356	359	342
1959	337	326	336	336	336	335	341	343	350	344	354	359	339
1960	349	323	340	336	336	336	340	340	343	345	343	336	338
1961	339	327	340	341	334	333	336	338	335	330	348	347	337
1962	329	326	327	332	330	329	333	338	341	348	354	335	333
1963	319	323	336	338	333	332	336	342	343	342	358	348	336
1964 1/	329	324	325	332	332	333	336	338	348	353	358		
1965													
							Yield of meal per ton crushed						
1953	951	947	955	947	952	946	950	935	944	909	937	998	946
1954	971	979	966	972	966	981	991	1,000	969	981	968	947	976
1955	974	944	928	949	943	928	931	926	926	956	985	1,051	942
1956	939	946	960	969	962	957	972	963	975	999	987	978	964
1957	1,000	963	928	918	910	913	917	915	921	905	877	901	922
1958	940	881	940	950	952	922	917	902	937	959	945	934	929
1959	939	906	925	931	925	916	928	934	940	926	940	981	928
1960	981	917	929	931	938	930	941	936	942	944	966	931	936
1961	950	895	906	911	912	908	898	901	879	879	928	929	905
1962	905	927	933	941	936	926	940	940	950	952	985	942	937
1963	914	923	954	949	957	937	950	953	944	949	965	1,006	948
1964 1/	972	928	933	925	922	923	927	935	943	951	970		
1965													
							Average price per ton received by farmers, United States, 2/ 3/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1953	56.70	51.50	52.40	53.30	53.00	52.00	51.40	50.50	50.80	51.40	51.40	54.00	52.70
1954	61.30	61.60	60.20	59.40	59.60	56.80	55.20	53.40	53.40	53.10	52.00	54.00	60.30
1955	50.10	43.70	43.50	44.30	45.00	45.50	46.20	46.80	46.90	47.30	47.40	49.00	44.60
1956	51.00	47.70	54.10	59.20	59.90	60.40	58.60	60.60	---	---	---	55.00	53.40
1957	55.70	53.20	49.80	50.00	50.50	51.20	49.40	51.20	---	---	---	45.00	51.10
1958	47.60	45.50	43.20	43.50	43.00	43.30	43.80	45.40	---	---	---	42.00	43.80
1959	42.80	37.90	39.10	38.80	39.10	39.60	39.60	39.80	---	---	---	38.00	38.80
1960	38.90	39.20	42.60	44.40	45.20	44.60	44.70	44.80	---	---	---	49.00	42.60
1961	49.90	47.50	51.50	52.40	51.50	50.90	51.50	50.90	---	---	---	49.00	51.10
1962	47.40	47.30	47.80	48.10	47.60	48.20	48.50	49.00	---	---	---	49.00	47.90
1963	50.60	49.60	51.50	51.80	50.70	49.00	48.70	46.30	---	---	---	49.00	50.70
1964 1/	44.90	44.70	47.30	47.70	48.60	49.20	48.20	47.70	---	---	---	46.00	47.10
1965													

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Monthly prices by States weighted by sales to obtain a weighted average for the United States; season average prices by States weighted by sales during the crop marketing season to obtain the United States average.

3/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Table 14.--Cottonseed oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1954-64

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total or average
							Production						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	83	165	220	216	197	196	170	151	111	102	67	57	1,735
1955	70	159	237	263	227	231	211	171	136	91	54	43	1,894
1956	58	165	242	230	193	208	170	139	100	82	54	43	1,685
1957	48	115	224	204	181	175	141	112	87	62	43	45	1,438
1958	48	96	239	202	185	188	153	149	117	65	42	35	1,518
1959	50	164	262	243	220	212	197	181	131	87	63	51	1,861
1960	49	133	258	249	206	224	179	164	138	101	60	48	1,808
1961	49	109	255	257	210	219	201	182	146	98	75	64	1,865
1962	75	167	246	258	213	232	209	185	141	101	62	51	1,942
1963	70	157	244	252	212	231	207	186	155	119	87	60	1,981
1964 1/	56	127	227	243	234	227	206	214	165	135	93		
1965													
							Stocks, first of month						
1954	996	924	896	923	857	814	802	691	694	669	623	507	
1955	398	346	361	439	528	570	609	597	552	540	462	366	
1956	284	232	254	345	401	416	437	457	427	395	353	275	
1957	202	136	146	203	242	257	281	298	314	280	251	215	
1958	168	128	121	226	294	387	424	437	481	414	347	273	
1959	212	152	190	299	380	454	476	480	524	500	448	356	
1960	287	200	217	321	390	427	434	463	448	433	379	313	
1961	250	183	170	245	320	392	434	489	478	513	458	402	
1962	324	271	296	380	461	530	610	671	699	675	619	562	
1963	514	466	488	555	637	694	740	804	802	810	769	702	
1964 1/	611	498	433	450	535	506	519	547	569	583	560	492	
1965													
							Exports 2/						
1954	22	26	25	122	87	58	140	14	16	23	66	81	684
1955	25	50	22	38	69	56	56	98	43	52	72	53	634
1956	22	31	13	49	74	51	36	61	29	4	41	22	434
1957	29	14	33	32	60	21	17	16	34	10	9	9	286
1958	3	2	4	15	19	31	17	9	97	53	25	66	342
1959	51	17	64	46	41	66	79	42	50	28	10	28	522
1960	34	15	13	55	32	45	24	24	71	42	22	14	390
1961	15	14	47	34	44	81	35	28	28	44	40	58	470
1962	21	9	12	46	35	18	34	68	35	60	16	20	374
1963	24	22	25	31	41	53	49	76	39	54	43	27	483
1964 1/	87	59	48	41	103	70	51	66	45	48	52		
1965													
							Domestic disappearance						
1954	133	165	168	160	152	150	141	134	121	124	118	85	1,650
1955	97	95	136	136	116	136	168	118	105	117	79	73	1,375
1956	88	113	138	126	104	135	115	108	104	120	90	94	1,333
1957	86	91	134	133	106	129	107	79	87	80	71	83	1,186
1958	85	100	130	120	72	120	123	96	86	80	90	29	1,132
1959	59	109	88	116	105	124	114	95	105	111	145	92	1,263
1960	102	102	141	125	136	172	125	155	82	113	104	98	1,455
1961	101	108	133	148	94	95	111	165	83	109	92	83	1,321
1962	108	132	149	128	115	134	114	89	131	96	104	79	1,379
1963	95	113	152	138	115	132	95	112	108	106	111	124	1,400
1964 1/	82	134	162	117	159	145	127	126	105	110	109		
1965													
							Price per pound, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., valley						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1954	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.2	13.2	13.2
1955	12.2	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.2	12.0	13.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	14.3	12.9	12.9
1956	12.3	11.8	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.8	13.1	13.6	13.3
1957	12.8	12.5	12.5	13.6	14.4	14.8	14.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	12.5	12.1	13.4
1958	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.2	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	12.6	13.0	12.9	11.5
1959	12.0	10.5	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.4	11.0	10.2	10.0
1960	10.1	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.0	11.1	12.1	12.8	14.1	14.0	13.2	13.3	11.6
1961	13.6	13.2	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.7	11.4	12.4
1962	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.4
1963	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9
1964	10.3	10.2	10.7	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.6	11.3	10.8	10.5	11.5
1965													

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 1954-56 includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census. Beginning April 1961 includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census.

Table 15.--Cottonseed cake and meal: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1954-64

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
Production													
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1954	121.6	260.5	330.4	320.4	294.1	293.1	254.4	218.9	154.1	139.6	95.4	78.3	2,560.8
1955	103.4	233.3	328.5	370.6	317.2	320.7	287.7	230.0	179.4	123.1	74.4	62.3	2,630.6
1956	85.2	249.0	346.8	328.6	275.1	293.3	238.9	192.4	136.4	113.0	73.1	58.5	2,390.3
1957	71.0	167.3	300.8	281.3	247.5	238.8	187.5	149.7	117.3	81.4	55.7	59.5	1,957.8
1958	69.4	135.1	328.6	280.4	260.4	252.3	201.8	195.2	151.5	85.9	55.1	45.5	2,061.1
1959	70.1	227.1	360.0	336.7	303.4	289.9	267.5	246.7	175.8	116.9	83.0	70.0	2,547.1
1960	68.6	189.3	352.2	345.7	287.5	309.8	247.4	224.9	189.3	138.1	85.0	66.6	2,504.4
1961	68.6	149.6	339.6	342.9	286.8	299.1	268.5	242.5	192.1	130.9	99.9	85.2	2,505.9
1962	103.2	237.9	350.7	366.1	302.2	327.2	294.8	257.5	197.1	138.3	86.6	72.0	2,733.6
1963	101.0	224.1	346.3	353.7	304.8	326.5	292.8	259.1	212.9	165.1	116.7	87.3	2,790.3
1964 1/	82.5	181.9	316.9	339.0	325.0	315.4	284.0	294.5	222.7	181.9	126.1		
1965													
Stocks, first of month													
1954	208.5	192.6	205.0	243.4	251.5	245.5	242.1	257.1	278.9	273.1	266.9	238.0	
1955	203.1	169.7	150.2	170.7	173.7	163.0	191.5	220.2	250.7	258.4	245.7	214.8	
1956	164.2	120.3	140.9	170.8	186.1	188.2	195.1	228.6	264.4	280.1	293.8	288.4	
1957	252.4	210.1	209.7	249.9	262.4	247.2	241.9	224.7	198.0	189.8	182.7	162.2	
1958	112.5	78.4	71.2	116.1	106.7	78.5	79.6	103.8	139.8	166.4	170.5	153.7	
1959	116.3	87.8	97.0	110.8	113.1	110.4	131.6	149.5	140.8	188.9	204.5	202.8	
1960	189.9	157.7	137.1	167.9	199.7	197.8	227.2	239.6	272.0	270.5	245.5	196.9	
1961	142.6	89.4	73.3	96.7	85.8	81.5	84.9	113.6	123.4	156.9	164.0	155.7	
1962	133.9	95.2	99.9	94.9	100.8	100.5	107.2	123.2	149.6	200.3	220.4	214.0	
1963	190.4	156.6	159.8	169.8	195.6	188.0	207.5	241.4	259.9	295.7	325.6	305.0	
1964 1/	249.4	171.5	138.8	137.4	159.9	126.8	150.6	177.0	192.7	220.7	238.5	207.6	
1965													
Exports													
1954	6.3	28.6	7.3	20.4	17.5	21.0	8.9	1.5	.3	10.2	16.5	19.3	157.8
1955	20.8	24.1	52.8	35.6	28.3	15.3	4.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.5	1.2	195.6
1956	1.9	3.1	5.2	7.3	10.2	2.7	.7	.3	.3	2/	.1	.2	32.0
1957	.3	2.8	.2	5.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	9.9
1958	.2	.2	.3	.1	3.7	.5	.1	.1	.2	.1	2/	.1	5.6
1959	4.7	17.4	39.6	18.2	34.1	23.1	3.0	1.6	3.1	.4	1.3	.8	147.3
1960	5.8	9.2	15.1	11.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	1.3	.4	.6	.4	4.7	57.3
1961	1.8	2.1	.3	1.8	.2	.2	2/	.1	.2	.1	---	.1	6.9
1962	6.2	16.6	12.4	14.4	10.6	.2	17.7	6.2	7.4	4.5	.1	1.0	97.3
1963	1.8	8.6	14.8	3.8	5.2	.5	.4	4.1	.2	7.3	2.2	6.2	55.1
1964 1/	5.4	4.3	12.7	28.2	18.8	3.0	.5	14.2	9.3	10.0	16.9		
1965													
Domestic disappearance 3/													
1954	133.7	221.5	286.1	293.6	284.2	276.4	232.0	199.9	164.2	138.8	110.9	97.6	2,438.9
1955	119.0	232.0	258.7	333.4	302.6	280.9	257.1	200.7	174.2	138.5	109.2	118.7	2,525.0
1956	135.4	231.7	318.7	311.5	265.3	286.7	210.7	161.2	125.2	104.0	83.4	100.6	2,334.4
1957	113.8	168.9	265.5	266.0	267.5	248.2	207.7	180.5	130.1	91.9	80.7	119.2	2,140.0
1958	116.0	153.6	297.2	301.6	296.6	266.6	196.8	173.6	139.3	92.0	81.6	86.6	2,201.5
1959	94.3	202.0	309.8	319.1	276.9	248.3	250.5	260.2	127.9	102.8	84.5	82.4	2,358.7
1960	95.9	201.5	309.1	305.2	290.8	283.4	237.1	192.7	195.0	168.2	138.1	120.8	2,537.8
1961	121.3	166.4	321.6	361.8	301.7	306.4	247.6	241.8	162.6	125.2	113.0	110.5	2,579.9
1962	140.9	218.8	346.3	350.4	293.7	323.7	264.5	225.0	144.0	120.3	97.8	99.8	2,625.2
1963	134.7	214.6	324.5	327.2	310.3	311.7	263.6	238.9	180.0	129.2	137.1	137.3	2,709.1
1964 1/	155.5	211.0	306.5	288.5	339.4	288.9	257.4	266.0	186.5	155.8	143.8		
1965													
Price per ton, bulk, Memphis													
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1954	72.20	64.85	65.60	67.70	67.25	68.90	64.10	59.40	57.10	56.90	55.40	57.25	63.05
1955	56.40	53.25	51.60	50.00	52.75	52.50	49.10	46.90	47.75	50.20	50.25	54.75	51.30
1956	59.60	50.60	52.00	53.60	54.20	53.95	52.25	51.05	50.90	48.10	48.50	50.55	52.10
1957	54.90	50.45	47.50	49.20	52.80	53.80	56.50	59.60	59.65	59.45	59.90	63.20	55.60
1958	61.00	55.10	52.00	57.75	64.40	69.50	62.90	60.60	60.60	59.40	59.30	64.15	60.55
1959	51.25	51.80	58.40	62.85	60.30	57.90	53.50	56.00	54.35	52.40	53.60	55.35	55.65
1960	57.70	52.60	52.75	52.50	52.25	51.80	52.25	52.10	55.60	58.50	60.60	62.75	55.10
1961	64.70	58.25	53.50	59.90	62.90	63.80	59.00	58.00	56.60	55.80	58.60	60.10	59.25
1962	62.80	59.80	61.50	68.20	68.80	68.60	68.80	66.10	61.50	64.50	66.80	69.80	65.60
1963	70.00	68.60	67.70	70.00	70.20	69.00	63.80	60.60	57.90	52.10	53.90	56.20	63.35
1964	62.50	62.80	62.00	60.90	61.20	60.20	59.00	56.90	56.00	54.10	59.60	63.50	59.90
1965													

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Includes imports.

Prices to farmers for 1965-crop cottonseed are being supported at $43 per ton (basis grade 100), $1 less than the 1964-crop support rate. Cottonseed price support is carried out primarily by means of a product purchase program through oil mills which agree to pay not less than price support. This method of price support is used because cottonseed, unlike cotton or grains, is not readily storable. Tenders of cottonseed products from participating oil mills will be received through July 1966 or a later date approved by CCC.

The prospective 1965-66 supply and demand situation for cottonseed oil and meal indicates that prices to farmers for cottonseed probably will average somewhat above the 1965 CCC purchase price of $43 per ton. During the 1964-65 marketing year there were no purchases of cottonseed oil under the support program. Prices received for early movement of 1965-crop cottonseed averaged $46 per ton in July, $3 below July 1964.

Lard Prices This Fall Expected to Average Slightly Below Year Earlier

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) during October-July 1964-65 varied between 10.9 cents and 12.3 cents per pound, averaging 11.3 cents compared with 9.2 cents the same 10 months of 1963-64. Prices in mid-August at 11.0 cents per pound, were about 1.5 cents above August 1964. Lard output is seasonally low and is well below a year earlier. Domestic use of lard is running about the same as the last marketing year (1963-64) but exports are down sharply. Lard usually sells at a discount relative to soybean oil, but lard prices this year have averaged the same as bean oil. Lard stocks on July 1, 1965, totaled 93 million pounds compared with 96 million on the same date in 1964.

Lard prices this fall, when production will be seasonally high, are expected to average slightly below the 11.1 cents per pound during October-December 1964, even though commercial hog slaughter during the fall quarter is likely to be 10 percent less than in 1964. Lower lard prices are in prospect because lard exports will be down sharply from year earlier levels and prices of competitive edible vegetable oils are expected to average lower.

Commercial production of lard in October-June 1964-65 was 1,695 million pounds, 9 percent below the 1,868 million pounds the year before. Hog slaughter during the same 9 months was down 6 percent, but average yield of lard per hog was 27.6 pounds compared with 28.8 a year earlier. Lard output (including farm) for the entire marketing year just ending is estimated at 2,200 million pounds, 280 million below 1963-64.

Domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) during October-June 1964-65 totaled 1.4 billion pounds or about the same as the previous year. Domestic disappearance of lard for the entire 1964-65 marketing year is estimated at 1,750 million pounds compared with 1,789 million in 1963-64.

Table 16.--Commercial hog slaughter, lard yield and production, 1946-65

Year beginning October	Hog slaughter		Yield of lard per		Lard production 1/
	Number	Average live weight	Hog slaughtered	100 pounds	
	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds
1946	60,862	250	32.2	12.9	1,963
1947	60,514	245	31.2	12.7	1,887
1948	62,600	245	33.7	13.8	2,112
1949	68,876	239	33.4	14.0	2,301
1950	74,546	241	33.6	13.9	2,506
1951	78,027	237	33.8	14.2	2,634
1952	70,470	235	32.1	13.7	2,262
1953	63,420	238	32.0	13.4	2,028
1954	70,818	239	33.4	14.0	2,363
1955	80,510	233	32.7	14.1	2,632
1956	74,234	233	32.7	14.0	2,426
1957	71,183	234	31.6	13.5	2,246
1958	78,150	237	32.2	13.5	2,514
1959	82,561	236	31.0	13.1	2,556
1960	75,995	238	30.9	13.0	2,345
1961	78,659	239	29.9	12.5	2,350
1962	82,424	238	29.0	12.2	2,389
1963	83,011	240	28.7	12.0	2,384
1964 2/	77,500	239	27.4	11.5	2,125
1965 3/	72,000	239	27.0	11.3	1,950

1/ Excludes estimate for farm lard. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Table 17.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-65

Year beginning October	Supply			Disposition			
				Exports and shipments			
	Production	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Shipments	Total	Domestic disappearance 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	2,283	142	2,425	298	45	343	1,956
1948	2,480	117	2,597	556	48	604	1,912
1949	2,629	66	2,695	520	64	584	2,022
1950	2,812	82	2,894	583	47	630	2,184
1951	2,918	57	2/2,981	688	63	751	2,071
1952	2,509	143	2,653	467	48	515	2,111
1953	2,248	42	2,290	398	58	456	1,773
1954	2,564	50	2,614	528	59	587	1,959
1955	2,852	75	2,927	662	57	719	2,065
1956	2,614	123	2,737	530	60	590	2,039
1957	2,423	69	2,492	394	65	461	1,994
1958	2,679	46	2,725	536	73	608	2,024
1959	2,726	93	2,819	655	62	716	2,005
1960	2,484	92	2,576	446	66	513	1,968
1961	2,471	100	2,571	446	62	508	1,985
1962	2,497	73	2,570	508	63	571	1,908
1963	2,480	81	2,562	637	69	706	1,789
1964 3/	2,200	68	2,268	390	60	450	1,750
1965 4/	2,025	68	2,093				

1/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 2/ Includes 6 million pounds imported.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Lard exports during October-June 1964-65 were 304 million pounds, down 39 percent from the 498 million shipped in the same months of 1963-64. Virtually the entire decline was in exports to the United Kingdom, which so far this year took only 251 million pounds compared with 394 million in the similar period of 1963-64. Exports to Brazil during the 9 months were 13 million pounds compared to zero the year before. Total lard exports (including shipments) for all of 1964-65 are estimated at around 450 million pounds compared with 706 million in 1963-64.

Prospective Lard Output in 1965-66 Smallest Since 1947

Lard output (including farm) in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1965 is forecast at 2,025 million pounds, 8 percent less than the 2,200 million now estimated for 1964-65, and the smallest since 1947. The 1965 annual pig crop (December 1964 through November 1965), which will provide most of the hogs for slaughter in 1965-66, is expected to total 80.7 million head, 9 percent less than the 88.5 million in 1964-65. Commercial lard yield per hog has been declining from 33.8 pounds in 1951-52 to 27.0 pounds estimated for 1965-66 (see cover chart). Lower yields chiefly reflect improved hog breeding and feeding practices and the gradual shift to a meat-type of hog. Also, when prices are relatively high, there is a tendency by packers to trim less fat from the pork cuts. An inelastic demand for fatback or salt pork pushes proportionately more of this source of fat into the meat market when hog slaughter is reduced.

1965-Peanut Crop Prices to Average Near Support

As of August 1, the 1965-peanut crop was estimated at 2,288 million pounds (farmers' stock basis), 4 percent above 1964. The increase from 1964 is due primarily to greater yields as the 1,436,700 acres to be harvested for nuts is about 2 percent above 1964. Estimated U. S. average yield per acre (August 1) was 1,592 pounds compared with 1,569 pounds in 1964. The Southeast area accounts for about 53 percent of the 1965 production, followed by 27 percent for the Virginia-Carolina area and the balance by the Southwest area. As in past years, acreage allotments for 1965-crop peanuts are again at the legal minimum of 1,610,000 acres.

For the 1965-66 marketing year, total supplies (production plus beginning stocks on August 1) of farmers' stock peanuts are placed at 2,645 million pounds, an increase of 3 percent from last season. With supplies in excess of anticipated peanut requirements for food use and farm use, about 600 million pounds or one-fourth of the 1965 crop would be available for crushing, exports, and carryover stocks. CCC is expected to acquire most of the excess peanuts under price support programs.

Industry-Administered Federal Marketing Agreement Adopted for 1965-Crop Peanuts

On July 12, 1965, an industry-wide marketing agreement became effective for purposes of regulating the quality of peanuts marketed. It was approved by peanut handlers whose shipments represent 84 percent of the total peanuts marketed in 1964-65.

The purpose of the program is to prevent the milling or shipment of low-quality peanuts into food marketing channels. Major provisions of the program are:

1. Inspecting and identifying peanuts according to quality standards in order to determine their acceptability for milling or shipment. Peanuts which fail to meet these standards cannot be used for food.

2. Handlers who incur losses from having their peanuts rejected by buyers will be eligible for indemnity payments. An idemnification fund, financed through an assessment levied on each handler according to the volume of peanuts he handles, will provide for these payments.

3. The program will be administered by an 18-member industry committee. It will consist of 3 producers and 3 handlers from each of the 3 major production areas--Virginia-Carolina, Southeast, and Southwest.

The marketing agreement will be co-ordinated with the peanut price support program administered by USDA.

In addition, the quality control program initiated last year for 1964-crop peanuts and operated in conjunction with the price support program is to continue for the 1965 crop (where the provisions were not incorporated in the new marketing agreement program).

1965 Flaxseed Crop Up 20 Percent; Farm Prices To Average Near Support

As of August 1, the 1965 flaxseed crop was estimated at 29.3 million bushels, 20 percent above the 24.4 million of 1964. The increase is due entirely to greater yields, since harvested acres are down 3 percent from last year. The national average yield per acre, at 10.7 bushels, is 2.1 bushels above 1964. Harvested acreage is placed at 2.7 million acres, down slightly from 1964. The greater part of the increase in production and the largest rise in yields are in the major-producing States of Minnesota and the 2 Dakotas, which are expected to produce 95 percent of the Nations's crop this year.

Prices received by farmers for 1965-crop flaxseed likely will again average below the support rate of $2.90 per bushel (farm basis) since the flaxseed crop this season exceeds domestic requirements for crushing and seed. Last season farm prices averaged $2.81 per bushel. Farm prices in July, the first month of the 1965-66 marketing year, averaged $2.89 per bushel, 14 cents above July 1964.

Table 18.--Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop years 1957-1965

Item	Year beginning July								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Total stocks, July 1 2/	24.5	14.3	19.6	7.4	10.0	8.7	14.7	20.0	22
Supply of flaxseed									
Stocks, July 1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	13.1	10.8
Production	25.1	37.4	21.2	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.2	24.4	29.3
Total supply	44.5	46.2	35.9	33.4	27.5	35.8	39.9	37.5	40.1
Disposition of flaxseed									
Crushed	27.3	22.4	23.2	20.0	19.0	21.0	19.4	20.8	22
Exports	9.0	6.0	8.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	3.6	6.5	8
Seed	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2
Residual	-3.2	.9	-1.1	-.9	1.2	-.2	1.4	-2.6	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel									
Support:									
Minneapolis basis	3.23	3.09	2.66	2.65	3.07	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.15
U. S. Farm basis	2.92	2.78	2.38	2.38	2.80	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Received by farmers	2.94	2.69	3.00	2.65	3.26	2.83	2.76	2.81	2.80

1/ Indicated August 1, 1965. Disposition forecast.
2/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.

Table 19.--Flaxseed: Price support operations, crop years, 1947-64

Year beginning July	Production	Price support operations							
		Owned by CCC on July 1			Under price support				Flaxseed acquired by CCC
		Flaxseed	Linseed oil 1/	Total (seed equivalent)	Loans	Purchase agreement	Total	Percent of crop	
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million pounds	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Million bushels
1947	40.6	0	0	0	.5	2/	.5	1.3	.1
1948	54.8	.1	.4	.1	1.4	3/25.2	26.5	48.4	24.6
1949	43.0	17.5	295.8	32.3	9.4	3/2.5	11.9	27.8	9.7
1950	40.2	13.4	471.7	37.0	.9	.1	1.0	2.4	2/
1951	34.7	3.2	4/521.4	29.2	1.8	.1	1.9	5.4	2/
1952	30.2	.2	4/498.6	25.1	3.8	3/1.7	5.5	18.1	4.9
1953	37.7	5.2	4/489.5	29.6	15.5	3/3.6	19.0	50.5	17.6
1954	41.3	8.8	42.0	10.9	7.3	3.1	10.4	25.1	8.8
1955	40.4	6.8	54.7	9.6	7.1	1.5	8.6	20.8	2/
1956	47.0	2/	5/	2/	14.6	2.9	17.5	36.4	16.7
1957	25.1	13.5	0	13.5	2.5	3/2.0	4.4	17.1	3.5
1958	37.4	3.2	0	3.2	12.0	3.2	15.1	39.3	13.1
1959	21.2	7/6.9	11.0	7.4	.3	.1	.4	2.0	2/
1960	30.4	.1	5/	.1	2.7	.4	3.1	10.1	2/
1961	22.2	0	0	0	.8	.1	.9	4.1	2/
1962	32.2	0	0	0	5.7	1.3	7.0	21.7	5.7
1963	31.2	5.3	0	5.3	11.8	1.1	12.9	41.3	10.8
1964	24.4	10.6	53	13	6.3	0	6.3	25.8	4
1965 6/	8/29.3	6.3	80	10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Conversion factor: 20 pounds of linseed oil per 56 pound bushel of flaxseed. 2/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 3/ Includes direct purchases: 1948, 22,680,000 bu.; 1949, 197,000 bu.; 1952, 53,000 bu.; 1953, 749,916 bu.; 1957, 83,114 bu. 4/ Includes 300 million pounds linseed oil (15 million bushels of flaxseed equivalent) transferred to account of Secretary pursuant to his authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950. 5/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Excludes 1.1 million bushels still under support, resealed in farm storage. 8/ Indicated August 1.

As in recent years, the price support program is being carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements. Application and maturity dates are as follows:

Schedule of flaxseed loan and purchase agreement dates, 1965 crop

State	Available	Mature
California and Arizona	From harvest time thru October 31, 1965.	January 31, 1966, or earlier upon demand by CCC.
All other States	From harvest time thru January 31, 1966	May 31, 1966, or earlier upon demand by CCC.

The terminal (Minneapolis) support rate for 1965-crop flaxseed is $3.15 per bushel, 2 cents above 1964. The 2-cent net increase is due to a revision of the U. S. Official Grain standards for flaxseed, effective July 15, 1965 (for the major changes, see FOS-227, March 1965, page 18), along with some reductions in transportation charges on flaxseed moving into terminal markets. Following are terminal price support rates per bushel for 1965 crop flaxseed, along with 1964 rates:

Flaxseed, Grading No. 1	1965 (With 9.1-9.5 percent moisture)	1964 (With 10.6-11 percent moisture)
Los Angeles, Calif.	$3.45	$3.43
San Francisco, Calif.	3.39	3.37
Duluth, Minn., St. Paul, Minn.; and Superior, Wis.	3.15	3.13
Corpus Christi and Houston, Texas	2.95 1/	2.92

1/ With 10.6 - 11 percent moisture.

1965-66 Flaxseed Supply Near Last Year's Level; Crushings May Increase Slightly

Total flaxseed supplies for the 1965-66 marketing year (starting stocks on July 1 plus the 1965 crop) are placed at 40.1 million bushels or 7 percent more than in 1964-65 (table 18). Smaller starting stocks this season has been more than offset by increased production. On July 1, 1965, flaxseed stocks totaled 10.8 million bushels (about 6 million in CCC hands) compared with

Table 20.--Flaxseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per bushel crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1953-64

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
							Crushings						
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1953	1,311	2,200	2,452	2,627	2,547	2,946	2,729	2,519	2,266	1,954	2,079	2,248	27,878
1954	2,596	3,545	4,058	3,575	2,988	2,752	2,341	1,884	3,138	1,861	2,014	1,552	32,304
1955	2,023	2,635	3,064	4,275	3,132	3,263	3,268	2,978	3,202	2,171	3,017	1,920	34,948
1956	946	933	2,308	4,020	3,295	2,971	2,328	2,239	2,586	1,500	1,561	1,508	26,195
1957	3,055	3,373	2,981	2,730	2,373	2,069	1,854	1,942	2,312	1,684	1,585	1,364	27,322
1958	1,000	1,872	2,559	2,571	2,245	2,164	2,279	1,664	1,886	1,129	1,671	1,354	22,394
1959	1,957	2,918	2,964	3,025	1,732	1,782	1,850	1,654	1,629	1,446	1,086	1,175	23,218
1960	782	1,139	2,161	2,257	1,914	1,296	1,661	1,532	1,568	1,814	1,086	1,743	19,953
1961	1,357	1,889	1,979	1,671	2,000	1,611	1,629	1,650	1,489	1,586	1,139	1,046	19,046
1962	696	1,368	2,250	2,450	1,943	1,636	1,889	1,539	1,789	1,725	1,804	1,921	21,010
1963	386	1,229	1,861	2,057	1,761	1,571	1,707	1,668	1,693	1,571	1,911	2,032	19,447
1964 1/	1,639	1,871	2,104	2,329	1,746	1,761	1,721	1,654	1,882	1,407	1,093	1,568	20,775
							Yield of oil per bushel crushed						
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1953	20.4	20.0	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.1	20.0	19.6	19.8	19.4	19.7	19.8
1954	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.4	20.0	20.2	19.9	19.6
1955	20.4	19.9	20.0	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9
1956	20.3	19.9	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.2	20.3
1957	20.1	20.3	19.7	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.1	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.6
1958	19.1	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.0
1959	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.0	20.3	20.0
1960	20.2	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0
1961	24.8	20.1	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.4	20.2	20.6	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.5
1962	20.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.1	20.5	20.4	21.1	20.7	20.4
1963	21.0	21.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.6	20.1	20.2
1964 1/	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.6	20.2	19.7	20.2	19.3	21.0	20.3	20.4	20.0	20.1
							Yield of meal per bushel crushed						
1953	36.9	38.1	36.3	36.7	31.5	37.1	34.8	36.1	35.8	36.1	35.6	36.3	35.9
1954	35.8	35.9	37.9	36.7	36.5	35.6	36.3	36.6	37.2	37.4	36.7	37.0	36.7
1955	36.4	35.5	36.7	37.1	37.9	36.8	36.4	36.9	36.4	37.0	36.9	37.7	36.8
1956	38.7	38.0	36.5	37.0	36.4	37.6	36.7	37.1	36.6	37.1	36.9	37.3	36.9
1957	35.5	36.1	37.0	37.3	37.8	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.0	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.0
1958	37.2	37.8	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.2	37.6	35.9	36.5	36.6
1959	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.3	36.9	37.4	36.9	37.3	36.8	36.8	37.4	36.7
1960	38.1	38.2	37.4	38.2	39.2	38.7	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.2	36.8	37.3	37.9
1961	37.1	37.1	38.6	38.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.2	36.9	37.4	38.2	37.6
1962	39.9	36.4	37.9	37.4	36.5	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.3	36.1	35.7	37.8	36.9
1963	37.8	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.4	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.6	37.1
1964 1/	38.3	36.8	37.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.0	36.7
							Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States 2/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1953	3.17	3.22	3.48	3.51	3.58	3.66	3.64	3.47	3.60	3.54	3.64	3.48	3.64
1954	3.17	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.02	3.04	3.00	2.99	2.88	2.87	2.96	2.98	3.05
1955	2.95	2.81	2.74	2.76	2.80	2.84	2.96	3.07	3.26	3.44	3.54	3.12	2.90
1956	2.96	2.97	2.89	2.92	3.05	3.05	3.04	2.95	2.89	2.80	2.79	2.72	2.99
1957	2.69	2.84	3.04	2.99	2.94	3.01	2.95	2.84	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.64	2.94
1958	2.84	2.73	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.60	2.62	2.70	2.69
1959	2.63	2.90	3.07	3.21	3.44	3.20	3.12	3.00	2.81	2.93	3.04	2.94	3.00
1960	2.64	2.80	2.65	2.50	2.40	2.47	2.47	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.84	2.88	2.65
1961	3.41	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.12	3.16	3.14	3.18	3.21	3.27	3.18	3.03	3.26
1962	3.10	2.94	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.72	2.75	2.79	2.81	2.79	2.77	2.85	2.83
1963	2.84	2.71	2.58	2.71	2.74	2.77	2.83	2.79	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.75	2.76
1964	2.75	2.70	2.71	2.83	2.93	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.81

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

13.1 million (about 10 million in CCC hands) the same date in 1964. Also, the Corporation still held the 80 million pounds of linseed oil acquired under the toll-crush program for 1963 crop flaxseed.

Flaxseed crushings during the 1965-66 marketing year are forecast at 22 million bushels, slightly above the 20.8 million of last season. The 1960-64 average is 20 million bushels. A crush of this size would produce about 440 million pounds of raw linseed oil and approximately 400,000 tons of linseed cake and meal. Flaxseed exports this season are forecast at around 8 million bushels compared with 7 million last year. After allowing 2 million for seeding next year's crop, a carryover of around 8 million bushels is indicated for next June 30, 1966.

Since its beginning in April 1965 through mid-August, exports of flaxseed under the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) program totaled 2.3 million bushels. Around 1.4 million bushels were shipped to the Netherlands, 0.7 million to West Germany, and 0.2 million to Belgium. The average flaxseed payment rate was 14.5 cents per bushel. Exports of linseed oil totaled 33.4 million pounds of which 26.5 million pounds were shipped to the Netherlands, 4.4 million to the United Kingdom and 2.5 million to Mexico. The payment rate averaged 1.1 cents per pound.

Export payments are issued in the forms of transferrable PIK certificates and are redeemable for an equal value of commodities from CCC stocks.

Quantities of flaxseed and linseed oil exported under the PIK program, as well as commerically, will be affected largely by this year's crop in Canada and Argentina, the 2 other major-producing countries besides the United States.

In 1965, Canadian farmers planted 2,184,000 acres to flaxseed, 14 percent above 1964. With crop prospects bright, production likely will exceed the 19.4 million bushels of last year. The first official estimate of Canadian flaxseed production will be issued in early September.

Based on latest weather reports, crop prospects in Argentina may have been damaged by both drought and frost. Official acreage estimates will be available early in September.

Linseed Oil Prices in 1965-66 Expected to Continue Steady

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) during the 1964-65 marketing year were relatively stable, the monthly average ranging between 13.3 and 13.9 cents per pound. For the entire 1964-65 season they averaged 13.7 cents per pound compared with 13.0 cents in 1963-64 (table 21). Linseed oil prices in July, the first month of the 1965-66 marketing year, averaged 13.4 cents per pound or about the same as July 1964. With higher linseed meal prices and flaxseed near support, linseed oil prices probably will average around 13.5 cents for the 1965-66 season.

Table 21.--Linseed oil: Supply, disposition, and price by months, 1954-65

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	Production												
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	50	70	80	69	58	54	46	37	60	37	41	31	632
1955	41	53	61	85	62	64	64	59	63	43	60	38	695
1956	19	19	47	82	67	60	47	46	53	31	32	31	532
1957	61	68	59	53	46	40	36	38	44	33	31	26	535
1958	19	37	51	52	45	44	46	33	37	22	34	27	448
1959	39	59	59	60	35	36	37	33	32	30	22	24	465
1960	16	22	43	45	39	26	33	31	31	36	42	35	399
1961	34	38	41	34	40	32	33	33	31	32	23	21	391
1962	14	27	45	49	40	34	39	31	37	35	38	40	428
1963	8	26	37	41	35	32	35	34	34	32	39	41	394
1964 1/	34	38	42	46	35	35	35	32	40	28	22	31	418
1965													
	Stocks, first of month												
1954	345	258	244	253	222	248	222	214	199	207	199	171	
1955	139	91	89	94	109	136	168	168	162	170	160	171	
1956	142	124	97	101	116	143	154	150	167	182	176	156	
1957	99	98	99	102	96	110	126	128	137	149	144	132	
1958	112	88	81	90	103	115	132	150	141	153	133	122	
1959	97	93	105	122	135	143	150	164	163	161	151	124	
1960	90	75	61	71	81	93	97	104	107	105	103	104	
1961	94	91	87	97	98	117	128	135	141	137	135	121	
1962	105	79	73	84	100	117	123	131	132	134	134	129	
1963	131	99	92	92	104	109	112	124	132	133	132	138	
1964 1/	139	130	140	140	165	177	186	199	204	215	212	205	
1965	198												
	Exports												
1954	93	35	1	77	2/	23	34	24	3	2/	21	7	318
1955	22	1	9	22	1	4	23	2	22	11	1	23	140
1956	2	1	2	1	2/	11	5	4	1	2/	4	47	78
1957	16	27	16	11	3	7	3	2/	2/	2/	5	1	87
1958	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	5	2/	8
1959	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	19	33	55
1960	3	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	7	2/	2/	10	24
1961	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2
1962	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	5	2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	9
1963	2	2/	2/	3	5	3	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	14
1964 1/	2/	5	2	3	2	5	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	20
1965													
	Domestic disappearance												
1954	44	49	69	23	33	57	21	28	49	45	48	56	521
1955	67	54	48	47	35	29	42	63	34	42	49	44	552
1956	36	45	40	66	39	38	45	25	37	37	48	41	497
1957	47	41	39	48	28	18	31	28	32	37	38	46	435
1958	43	44	43	39	34	27	27	42	25	42	39	51	455
1959	43	46	42	47	26	28	23	33	34	39	30	25	418
1960	27	35	33	35	26	22	26	28	30	31	40	35	370
1961	37	41	31	32	21	21	27	28	34	33	37	37	378
1962	40	33	34	33	23	22	29	29	35	35	43	38	394
1963	37	33	38	27	24	27	23	26	32	33	33	39	3/370
1964 1/	43	24	39	18	20	21	21	27	28	31	29	38	3/339
1965													
	Price per pound, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis												
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
1954	16.0	16.0	15.2	14.5	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.1	13.6
1955	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.8	13.3	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.9	14.2	14.0
1956	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.1
1957	12.7	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.7	14.2
1958	13.7	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.9
1959	12.5	12.7	13.3	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.5
1960	12.9	13.2	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.7	12.9
1961	15.8	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	14.7	15.2
1962	14.5	13.8	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0
1963	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.0
1964 1/	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.7
1965													

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Reported factory consumption was 388 million pounds in 1963 and 363 million pounds in 1964, as shown in tables 23 and 24.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.--Linseed cake and meal: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1954-64

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	Production												
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1954	46.5	63.7	76.8	65.6	54.5	49.0	42.5	34.4	58.4	34.8	37.0	28.8	592.0
1955	36.8	46.8	56.2	79.4	59.3	60.1	59.5	54.9	58.3	40.2	55.7	36.2	643.4
1956	18.3	17.7	42.1	74.5	60.0	54.9	42.7	41.5	47.3	27.8	28.1	28.8	483.7
1957	54.2	60.9	55.2	50.9	44.8	38.3	34.3	36.4	42.7	32.0	29.8	25.8	505.3
1958	18.6	35.3	46.4	47.0	40.6	39.3	41.7	30.5	34.1	21.2	30.0	24.7	409.4
1959	35.4	53.1	53.9	55.2	31.4	32.9	34.6	30.5	30.4	26.6	20.0	22.0	426.0
1960	14.9	21.8	40.4	43.1	36.5	25.1	37.5	29.0	29.7	33.8	38.4	32.5	377.7
1961	25.2	35.0	38.2	32.2	37.6	30.4	30.7	30.9	27.7	29.3	21.3	20.0	358.5
1962	13.9	24.9	42.6	45.8	35.5	30.2	34.3	28.1	32.5	31.1	32.2	36.4	387.5
1963	7.3	23.0	34.5	38.2	32.6	28.8	31.1	30.7	31.3	29.0	35.2	38.2	359.9
1964 1/	31.4	34.4	39.4	42.6	32.3	31.8	31.5	30.0	34.2	25.5	19.9	28.2	381.2
1965													
	Stocks, first of month												
1954	24.6	29.4	38.0	39.8	42.5	40.2	34.7	25.6	20.2	24.7	23.2	26.9	
1955	22.4	27.7	26.2	21.7	23.2	16.7	17.0	15.4	20.3	29.8	24.6	33.0	
1956	36.5	24.1	11.0	11.8	15.8	19.3	23.1	12.6	18.8	22.9	15.7	16.8	
1957	15.6	36.5	49.2	63.7	70.3	70.4	63.6	50.7	43.3	43.8	34.6	29.4	
1958	23.9	15.3	17.5	26.3	19.9	13.8	9.7	7.1	4.3	7.6	1.4	5.2	
1959	10.0	12.3	22.7	33.3	34.5	38.9	41.1	45.1	51.4	48.2	49.9	49.2	
1960	45.8	39.4	27.0	29.4	30.4	34.1	24.6	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.5	22.6	
1961	24.8	21.5	21.1	21.5	19.9	19.2	12.3	8.3	10.7	6.9	10.4	10.6	
1962	10.4	8.0	12.5	7.3	4.5	7.8	8.5	9.2	7.0	10.9	12.9	12.1	
1963	21.2	11.3	3.9	6.7	7.4	10.0	8.4	7.1	8.9	10.2	9.9	19.8	
1964 1/	23.9	29.2	17.3	19.3	14.1	10.2	7.8	8.6	12.6	17.3	17.1	14.0	
1965	19.9												
	Exports												
1954	2.3	9.9	10.3	14.8	13.8	3.6	2.2	.9	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.0	66.5
1955	5.9	13.2	11.9	15.6	22.3	26.9	17.1	12.2	5.0	4.8	3.6	6.5	145.0
1956	9.3	14.1	15.2	6.9	11.9	5.0	6.9	5.6	.4	.2	.1	.1	75.7
1957	.1	1.3	4.2	2.3	2.9	.5	.1	.1	2/	2/	---	---	11.5
1958	2/	---	2/	2.3	2.7	4.4	3.1	---	.1	1.7	2/	---	14.3
1959	3.0	4.4	9.5	12.2	10.3	22.0	3.3	.1	.4	.4	.1	1.2	66.9
1960	2.6	1.8	8.2	3.6	17.6	1.7	3.3	2/	---	---	---	2/	38.8
1961	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.4	8.1	1.1	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	---	16.3
1962	---	1.0	15.5	13.9	16.4	2.4	---	1.1	---	.5	.4	2.5	53.7
1963	---	8.7	6.2	2.3	13.5	2/	2/	.1	2/	.1	---	2.4	33.3
1964 1/	1.1	17.3	24.5	12.4	7.0	3.4	1.3	2.4	2.2	.2	2.2	6.2	80.2
1965													
	Domestic disappearance												
1954	39.4	45.2	64.7	48.1	43.0	50.9	49.4	38.9	52.0	35.0	30.8	30.3	527.7
1955	25.6	35.1	48.8	62.3	43.5	32.9	44.0	37.8	43.8	40.6	43.7	26.2	484.3
1956	21.4	16.7	26.1	63.6	44.6	46.1	46.3	29.8	42.8	35.1	28.3	30.1	430.9
1957	33.6	47.0	36.5	42.0	41.8	44.6	47.3	44.1	42.7	42.0	36.4	32.8	490.8
1958	28.4	34.4	38.2	51.4	44.1	39.3	41.8	33.9	31.2	26.0	26.7	20.1	415.5
1959	30.2	38.5	34.1	42.1	17.1	9.1	27.7	24.3	33.4	24.6	20.6	24.3	326.0
1960	18.7	32.4	29.8	38.5	16.2	32.9	33.1	28.5	31.0	34.5	35.5	30.4	361.5
1961	27.4	34.5	35.6	31.8	30.5	36.6	35.0	28.7	31.6	25.9	21.1	20.3	259.0
1962	16.4	19.5	32.3	34.8	16.0	27.2	33.7	29.3	28.7	28.6	32.6	24.8	323.9
1963	17.2	21.7	25.5	35.3	16.5	30.4	32.5	28.9	30.0	29.2	25.3	31.9	324.4
1964 1/	25.1	29.1	13.0	35.5	29.3	31.0	29.4	23.9	27.5	25.5	20.8	16.1	306.2
1965													
	Price per ton, bulk, Minneapolis												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1954	58.50	59.20	60.25	62.50	65.10	68.00	68.25	65.90	61.20	55.10	56.40	56.50	61.40
1955	56.25	55.20	58.40	61.60	60.90	56.75	56.00	50.25	46.90	50.75	54.10	53.25	55.00
1956	53.70	54.40	53.75	51.60	53.25	51.75	52.50	51.40	55.00	58.50	54.90	47.25	53.15
1957	45.60	47.15	50.00	45.90	44.10	45.10	46.40	47.75	50.90	54.40	55.40	55.60	49.00
1958	56.90	51.25	49.80	50.60	57.10	70.50	76.00	74.25	73.20	73.90	68.10	62.00	63.65
1959	62.00	63.15	65.70	69.25	72.10	71.90	68.75	64.00	55.10	56.25	54.30	52.85	62.95
1960	52.10	53.10	51.35	50.50	52.30	53.00	56.00	56.35	55.60	54.35	55.30	50.10	53.35
1961	56.50	55.70	54.35	55.30	57.10	63.10	70.80	69.80	66.10	64.50	69.50	69.40	62.70
1962	70.40	67.80	68.70	72.90	71.90	71.30	72.30	67.90	64.00	57.00	61.90	64.00	67.50
1963	68.30	67.20	69.40	69.80	64.60	63.00	61.40	57.00	55.50	54.80	52.00	51.80	61.20
1964	51.50	55.80	59.20	61.10	59.10	59.00	59.00	58.10	57.60	60.80	62.80	64.90	59.08
1965													

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 50 tons.

Table 23.--Linseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of flaxseed 1947-64

Year beginning July	Supply				Disposition		Flaxseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks July 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	595	14	144	753	42	573	1/
1948	737	2	138	877	14	482	92
1949	728	1/	381	1,109	5	517	39
1950	844	1/	588	1,432	26	728	57
1951	609	1/	679	1,288	28	585	83
1952	507	1/	675	1,182	3	559	4
1953	551	---	619	1,162	303	522	47
1954	632	---	345	977	318	521	162
1955	695	---	139	834	140	552	207
1956	532	---	142	674	78	497	51
1957	535	---	99	634	87	435	181
1958	448	---	112	560	8	455	125
1959	465	---	97	563	55	418	166
1960	399	---	90	489	24	370	139
1961	391	---	94	485	2	378	30
1962	428	---	105	533	9	394	87
1963	394	---	131	524	14	2/388	72
1964 3/	418	---	139	557	20	2/363	130
1965 4/	440	---	198	638		390	160

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast except stocks July 1, 1965. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Linseed oil: Utilization, 1947-64

Year beginning July	Drying oil products					Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Foots and loss	Other	Total domestic disappearance
	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	431	114	---	23	568	---	---	---	5	573
1948	337	95	2	41	475	---	---	3	5	482
1949	384	75	17	29	505	---	---	8	4	517
1950	526	107	27	42	702	---	---	7	18	728
1951	415	86	23	43	566	---	---	10	9	585
1952	403	93	14	32	541	---	---	14	5	559
1953	386	76	13	29	504	---	---	11	7	522
1954	368	69	19	45	501	---	---	11	10	521
1955	393	66	21	49	530	---	---	13	9	552
1956	376	47	18	35	476	---	---	10	11	497
1957	342	29	14	32	418	---	---	11	6	435
1958	371	31	16	22	441	3	3	5	3	455
1959	343	30	22	12	408	4	5	---	1	418
1960	309	22	19	11	361	4	5	---	1/	370
1961	317	22	18	10	367	4	7	---	---	378
1962	343	14	20	11	388	3	3	---	---	394
1963	333	14	19	9	375	2	10	---	---	3/388
1964 2/	311	15	19	8	353	4	7	---	---	2/363
1965										

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Factory consumption of linseed oil in 1964-65 totaled 363 million pounds, slightly below the previous year. For 1965-66, domestic use is forecast at 390 million pounds or slightly above the 1960-64 average of around 380 million pounds. In recent years, domestic use of linseed oil has ranged from 363 to 395 million pounds, down significantly from the postwar highs of over 700 million in the early 1950's. This mainly reflects the inroads made in the protective coatings market by synthetic materials.

Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) averaged $67 per ton in July 1965, almost a third above July 1964. During 1964-65, prices rose from a low of $51.50 at the start of the marketing year to a high of $64.90 in June 1965, averaging $59 for the entire year. Total disappearance of linseed meal was higher than in 1963-64 due to increased exports (table 22). Domestic disappearance totaled 306,000 tons compared with 324,000 tons the previous year. Exports, at 80,000 tons, were more than double the 33,000 tons in 1963-64. With demand for protein feeds expected to be favorable in 1965-66, linseed meal prices likely will average above the $59 per ton of last season.

Tallow and Grease Prices Decline; Exports Trailing Last Year's Record

Production of inedible tallow and greases during October-June 1964-65 totaled 3,327 million pounds, approximately 1 percent above a year earlier. Cattle slaughter was up 8 percent from year earlier levels but animal weights were lighter. For the entire 1964-65 marketing year ending September 30, output is estimated at 4.5 billion pounds compared with 4.4 billion in 1963-64. Domestic use of inedible tallow and grease is expected to total 2.2 billion pounds and exports another 2.3 billion. Stocks declined from 435 million pounds on April 1, 1965, to 338 million on July 1, but still are 2 percent above July 1, 1964.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and grease totaled 1,621 million pounds during October-June 1964-65, up slightly from the 1,595 million a year earlier. Increased usage of tallow in soap, fatty acids, lubricants, and other uses more than offset a drop in animal feeds.

During October-June 1964-65, inedible tallow exports totaled 1,651 million pounds, down 3 percent from the 1,706 million of last season. Major takers this season are Japan, and the Western European countries of Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain. Sizable quantities also have been exported to the USSR and Poland.

Exports of inedible tallow and grease under P.L. 480 during October-June 1964-65 amounted to 220 million pounds compared to 231 million in the year-earlier period. Major recipients were Pakistan, China (Taiwan), India, Yugoslavia, Korea, Turkey, and the UAR. As of July 1, about 78 million pounds still remained to be shipped compared with 112 million on this date last year.

During October-July 1964-65, inedible tallow prices (prime, delivered, Chicago) averaged 8.0 cents per pound, compared with 5.8 cents for the year-earlier period. Prices this marketing year reached a peak of 8.6 cents a pound in April 1965 and then turned downward. Prices in mid-August 1965 were 7.2 cents a pound compared with 6.5 cents a year ago.

Inedible tallow and grease production for the 1965-66 marketing year is expected to again increase slightly if cattle slaughter increases as expected. However, both domestic use and exports likely will continue strong, as lower price levels should tend to encourage greater use of tallow.

Currently High Tung Oil Stocks Needed Next Season

The 1964 tung nut crop totaled 123,300 tons (air dried nuts in the husk), two-thirds more than the 73,500 tons grown in 1963. Sharp gains in Mississippi and Louisiana accounted for the increase as output in Alabama and Florida was down. The season average price received by growers for their 1964 crop of tung fruit was $61.70 per ton, below the $65.50 of last season and below the 1964 support rate of $63.34. The total value of 1964 production was $7.6 million compared with $4.8 million in 1963.

Tung nut crushings during 1964-65 totaled 115,100 tons, or about 93 percent of the crop. Tung oil production amounted to 36.8 million pounds, the largest since the 45 million pounds produced in 1958. Last season, production was 21 million pounds.

Carryover stocks on November 1, 1964, totaled 21 million pounds, 15 million of which were in CCC hands. During November-June 1964-65, imports totaled 19 million pounds and for the entire marketing year may total around 25 million pounds compared with 30 million in 1963-64. During 1960-63, imports averaged around 23 million pounds. Tung oil is imported from South America, mostly from Argentina but also from Paraguay.

Based on the above data for production, stocks, and imports, total U. S. supplies of tung oil in 1964-65 were about 83 million pounds, 26 million above the previous year.

During November-June 1964-65, factory consumption of tung oil totaled 22 million pounds, the same as last season. For the entire current marketing year, domestic use is estimated at 35 million pounds. Usage has trended downward in the post-war period from a high of 130 million pounds in 1947 to a level of around 35 million in recent years. High prices and unstable supplies during the past few years have encouraged consumers to shift to other substitutes in drying oil products.

Tung oil exports this marketing year have been small, running less than 1 million pounds during November-June 1964-65, compared with about 2 million last year. For the entire year, they probably will not total over 1 million pounds.

The increase in domestic production and the maintenance of imports at a high level has resulted in a stock buildup. On July 1, 1965, stocks totaled 56 million pounds, 3 times those of last July. However, these stocks will be needed because of the short 1965 crop in prospect. Based on current supply and demand estimates, carryover stocks next November 1 will be around 47 million pounds, more than double those of November 1, 1964. The CCC likely will control the greater part of this quantity. In addition to the 15 million pounds of 1963 crop oil owned by CCC as of August 1, about 25 million pounds of the 1964 tung oil crop or 69 percent were under price support program loans.

Tung oil prices (domestic, tanks, Southern mills) increased from 24.5 cents a pound in November 1964 to 27.5 cents in May-June 1965, then slipped to 27.1 cents in July. For this period, they averaged 26 cents, 1.5 cents below last season and sharply below 1962-63. For the rest of the marketing year, tung oil prices likely will remain at around the mid-August level of 26 cents as 1965 crop prospects in both United States and South America appear to be unfavorable due to frost damage.

The *Fats and Oils Situation* is published in January, March, May, August, and November.

The last issue for 1965 is scheduled for release November 17 (Outlook Number).

The 43rd Annual *National Agricultural Outlook Conference* is to be held November 15-18, 1965, in the USDA at Washington, D.C. The Fats, Oils, and Peanut session is scheduled for the morning of Thursday, November 18.

U. S. SOYBEAN OIL EXPORT MARKETS

By

Proctor Campbell
Product and Process Evaluation Staff
Agricultural Research Service

Soybean oil has become the major edible vegetable oil produced in the United States. It is an important U.S. export commodity. Results of utilization research have enhanced its use in margarine and in salad and cooking oils in foreign countries. Utilization research has added to basic knowledge about processing soybean oil products and can help to solve problems that tend to limit increased use in both export and domestic markets.

Improved flavor stability of soybean oil may result from two new laboratory hydrogenation techniques developed in U.S. Department of Agriculture research.

Industrial adaptation of these laboratory techniques could significantly expand the use of soybean oil, particularly in commercial cookery and in export markets. In some foreign countries, the demand for salad and cooking oils has outstripped production.

Flavor stability is especially important in cooking oils used in restaurants and in potato-chip manufacture, where the oil is kept at high temperatures or heated and reheated repeatedly. It is also important in exported oils, which are exposed for long periods to air and storage temperatures that cause oxidation and deterioration of unstable oils.

VARIABLES THAT AFFECT U. S. SOYBEAN OIL EXPORTS

Because of recent technological improvements, edible fats and oils have a fairly high degree of substitutability. So changes in available export supplies of other edible fats and oils will affect the foreign markets for U. S. soybean oil. Competitive variables expected to affect U. S. soybean oil export markets during the next few years include:

Instability of olive oil production. The principal olive oil producing and consuming countries of the world are Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. World production of olive oil has risen steadily since 1956-57 except for the decline in 1962-63 of about one third from the record of 1,336,000 metric tons produced in 1961-62. In 1963-64, production is estimated to have been 1,686,000 metric tons, a record high. Production in 1964-65 was very short, especially in Spain where it is estimated at only 204,000 metric tons compared with 590,000 in 1963-64.

Supply and price of marine oils. Marine oils are used in production of margarine in several European countries and in Japan. Price has been the major factor in the preference of fish and whale oils over vegetable oils for margarine. Except for short periods, prices of fish and whale oils have been considerably below those of soybean oil, rapeseed oil, and lard, the nearest price competitors of the marine oils. World prices of marine oils have risen in recent years owing to reduced supplies. Whale oil prices will probably continue to rise because of tighter international restrictions on the catch of the blue whale. In early 1965, the price of fish oil has been 2 to 4 cents per pound below that of soybean oil in European markets.

Production and trade of vegetable oils from developing countries. The export trade of fats and oils has long been important to developing countries. In 1959-61, these countries exported an average of $1.1 billion (mostly vegetable oil crops) out of the average annual world trade of $2.5 billion in fats and oils. The pattern of world trade in fats and oils has changed considerably since the 1930's. In 1934, 60 percent of the world exports was from 38 countries now classified as developing, but by 1959-61 their share had fallen to 47 percent. Coconut, palm, and peanut oils are the major edible vegetable oils produced in developing countries. Present exports of oil crops are mostly in an unprocessed form. Developing countries would like to process more of their oil crops and export the oil.

In the next decade, production of oil crops will not likely increase any faster than population in the developing countries. It has been difficult to expand production from tree crops because of the relatively long period of gestation of new investments. In most developing countries farmers usually have not been able to adopt improved cultural methods rapidly.

Production and consumption of butter in the importing developed countries. The continuing increase in butter production in Western Europe during the past decade has affected the demand for fats and oils through the butter/margarine relationship. This rise has amounted to about 4 percent a year and was encouraged by support given to the dairy industry. Such support will likely continue until the outflow of manpower from agriculture as a whole has continued long enough to considerably raise the productivity of farm labor.

Price relationships, vegetable oils, European ports. Prices of soybean oil and palm oil have been fairly competitive at European ports in recent months. From January 1963 to March 1965, soybean oil prices fluctuated between 9½ and 14½ cents per pound and palm oil between 8-3/4 and 13-1/3 cents per pound. Prices of groundnut and coconut oils have been higher--fluctuating between 11½ and 17 cents per pound. Prices of olive oil have been much higher. They reached their highest level in 1963--about 55 cents per pound--and declined to about 24 cents per pound in March 1964. Since then, they have increased gradually, reaching 31 cents per pound in March 1965.

WORLD DEMAND FOR FATS AND OILS

Income elasticity of demand for edible fats and oils is relatively high (1.0 or more) in low-income countries. These same countries also have a small per capita consumption. At higher levels of income, however, the elasticity of demand diminishes, and in the United States and a number of Western European countries, consumption of food fats per person does not show any significant response to rising income.

Table 25.--Nutritional deficit in fat consumption per person and total by country 1959-61 and projections to 1970

Country	1959-61				1970			
	Per capita consumption of fats per day	Per capita consumption of fats per year	Total consumption of fats per year	Total fats deficits per year	Per capita consumption of fats per day	Per capita consumption of fats per year	Total consumption of fats per year	Total fats deficits per year
	Grams	Pounds	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Grams	Pounds	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
Central America and Caribbean								
Guatemala	34.7	27.9	105,127	20,195	36.8	29.6	149,894	19,564
Haiti	33.9	27.3	113,595	25,769	34.6	27.8	142,392	28,835
North Africa								
U.A.R.	33.8	27.2	705,786	125,268	35.1	28.2	929,105	124,611
Ethiopia	31.4	25.3	476,146	127,203	37.8	30.4	662,659	35,077
West Central Africa								
Ivory Coast	36.7	29.5	96,170	10,476	38.9	31.3	129,363	5,986
East Africa								
Malagasy Republic	27.6	22.2	119,725	60,736	30.4	24.5	172,456	63,437
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	37.4	30.1	274,813	30,843	40.9	32.9	394,899	753
Tanganyika	39.8	32.0	295,680	13,396	41.5	33.4	369,237	876
West Asia								
Iran	34.0	27.4	564,440	125,962	36.6	29.5	768,505	104,828
Other East Asia								
Burma	33.3	26.8	592,280	117,384	38.9	31.3	834,990	21,462
Indonesia	36.8	29.6	2,788,320	234,987	40.1	32.3	3,782,330	------
Philippines	32.0	25.7	714,460	176,733	38.7	31.1	1,174,492	36,500
Thailand	31.7	25.5	688,500	178,157	35.0	28.2	993,853	138,956
India	30.3	24.4	10,533,480	3,022,200	32.7	26.3	14,113,790	2,720,491
Other South Asia								
Pakistan	27.2	21.9	2,627,940	879,249	29.1	23.4	2,822,040	960,717
Communist Asia								
Communist China	19.7	15.9	10,902,153	11,145,166	27.7	22.3	18,097,766	7,967,074
Total	520.3	418.7	31,598,615	16,293,724	573.8	462.5	45,537,771	12,229,167

Source: Compiled from data in tables 38 and 39, The World Food Budget 1970, Foreign Agricultural Economics Report No. 19, ERS, USDA, October 1964.

The demand for fats and oils in the developed countries of North America and Western Europe will increase as the population rises. In the developing countries, the demand for fats and oils will increase with the rise in both population and income. Many of the latter countries are now exporters of fats and oils.

At present, the main flow of edible fats and oils between developed and developing countries is toward the developed countries, which import about three-fourths of the world's supply. World trade in fats and oils has become much more a trade among the developed countries rather than, as before World War II, a flow from developing countries to the developed countries. Western and Southern Europe are the main importing regions; North America continues to be a moderate importer. Japan has increased its imports considerably in recent years. Japan and the developed countries in Europe, except for olive oil producing countries of Southern Europe, must import because they are not naturally well-suited to the growing of oilseed crops. The demand for fats and oils in these countries was stimulated mainly by rising incomes, and, in addition, by the increasing need for soybeans to supply protein meal for Europe's growing livestock and poultry industry. Western Europe is by far the largest importer of fats and oils.

Fats and oils from the United States go to many countries throughout the world. The United States exported 3.2 billion pounds of fats and oils in calendar 1958, 3.7 billion pounds in 1962, 4.6 billion pounds in 1963, and 6.0 billion pounds in 1964. (This does not include oil equivalent of soybean exports amounting to 1.2 billion pounds in 1958 and 2.0 billion pounds in both 1962 and 1963 and 2.3 billion in 1964). In 1958, the United States exported 1.3 billion pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils, in 1962, 1.6 billion pounds and in 1964 a record 1.9 billion pounds.

The growing demand for fats and oils in developing countries has led to a sizable increase in imports of cottonseed and soybean oils from the United States. In 1961-62, the U. S. exported 761 million pounds of vegetable oils to the developing countries in South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. In 1962-63, exports to these countries increased to 879 million pounds and in 1963-64 to 984 million pounds. 1/

Sixteen of the developing countries had a per capita nutritional fat consumption deficit during the 1959-61 period (table 25). The average annual deficit amounted to 16.3 billion pounds, of which 5.2 billion pounds occurred in 15 non-Communist countries. Projections to 1970 indicated that 15 of the countries will have a nutritional fat consumption deficit of 12.2 billion pounds. The indicated 1970 nutritional deficit for 14 non-Communist countries is 4.3 billion pounds. An increase in per capita income to higher levels than anticipated would tend to increase the demand for fats and oils in these nutritional-deficit countries.

Projections to 1970 for diet adequate countries show an increase in per capita consumption of fats for most countries that import fats and oils from the United States.

1/ Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 11-65, June 1965, Table 3.

* *

Table 26.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1959-64

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct. June	July Sept.	Oct. Sept.	Oct. 1	July 1	Oct. June	July Sept.	Oct. Sept.	Oct. June	July Sept.	Oct. Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total 1/										
1959	9,854	2,627	12,481	734	1,153	6,428	2,029	8,457	2,969	910	3,879
1960	9,930	2,426	12,356	831	1,541	6,574	2,140	8,713	2,605	563	3,167
1961	10,570	2,719	13,289	1,253	1,855	6,792	2,125	8,917	3,135	948	4,082
1962	10,948	2,905	13,853	1,488	2,187	6,897	1,994	8,891	3,323	1,027	4,350
1963	10,857	2,943	13,800	2,065	1,971	7,111	2,313	9,424	3,796	1,221	5,018
1964	11,350			1,361	1,393	7,210			4,073		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1959	1,075	294	1,369	93	163	989	319	1,307	19	3	21
1960	1,104	330	1,434	136	218	1,017	308	1,325	6	2	8
1961	1,235	317	1,552	238	429	1,037	319	1,356	10	9	19
1962	1,161	295	1,456	419	471	1,050	246	1,296	61	70	131
1963	1,133	293	1,426	450	225	1,081	289	1,371	279	40	319
1964	1,135			188	194	988			141		
	Lard, except farm										
1959	2,011	545	2,556	93	136	1,403	438	1,840	565	151	716
1960	1,815	530	2,345	92	150	1,357	468	1,825	401	112	513
1961	1,842	508	2,350	100	104	1,450	419	1,868	388	120	508
1962	1,856	533	2,389	73	136	1,405	405	1,810	388	183	571
1963	1,868	516	2,384	81	96	1,299	392	1,691	554	152	706
1964	1,695			68	93	1,322			349		
	Beef fats 3/										
1959	258	89	347	22	22	238	80	319	18	4	23
1960	312	107	419	27	31	301	111	411	8	2	10
1961	339	105	444	25	29	326	112	438	9	2	10
1962	355	125	480	21	49	319	138	457	7	2	9
1963	398	123	521	34	38	388	134	522	8	3	10
1964	377			25	30	364			9		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1959	6,510	1,699	8,209	527	832	3,863	1,215	5,078	2,302	729	3,031
1960	6,699	1,459	8,158	576	1,142	3,959	1,276	5,234	2,130	424	2,554
1961	7,154	1,789	8,943	890	1,293	4,038	1,294	5,332	2,669	799	3,468
1962	7,576	1,952	9,529	975	1,531	4,193	1,229	5,422	2,797	748	3,546
1963	7,458	2,011	9,469	1,500	1,612	4,425	1,526	5,951	2,874	998	3,872
1964	8,144			1,080	1,076	4,602			3,509		

Continued -

Table 26.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1959-64

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	July 1	Oct.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Cottonseed oil 5/						
1959	1,599	234	1,832	190	356	1,004	296	1,299	429	77	506
1960	1,579	206	1,786	217	313	1,153	308	1,461	330	41	371
1961	1,645	307	1,952	170	402	1,029	323	1,352	385	89	474
1962	1,651	279	1,930	296	562	1,059	288	1,347	327	65	392
1963	1,696	244	1,939	488	702	1,068	339	1,407	414	173	586
1964	1,746			433	492	1,159			527		
					Soybean oil 5/						
1959	4,540	1,350	5,891	298	424	2,559	817	3,376	1,855	650	2,505
1960	4,718	1,132	5,850	308	765	2,480	850	3,329	1,782	370	2,152
1961	5,114	1,360	6,475	677	825	2,683	857	3,540	2,283	710	2,993
1962	5,522	1,552	7,074	618	878	2,795	829	3,624	2,468	681	3,148
1963	5,296	1,629	6,925	920	815	2,986	1,073	4,058	2,415	793	3,209
1964	5,896			578	519	3,061			2,894		
					Corn oil						
1959	255	89	344	24	39	240	89	329	---	---	---
1960	261	91	352	39	40	260	98	358	---	---	---
1961	288	98	386	33	52	269	100	370	---	---	---
1962	293	102	395	50	60	283	98	381	---	---	---
1963	317	98	415	63	64	316	100	416	---	---	---
1964	319			62	40	341			---		
					Peanut oil 5/						
1959	75	16	92	15	13	60	14	74	18	3	20
1960	97	17	114	12	24	66	20	86	19	12	31
1961	63	10	73	9	15	56	13	70	1	6/	1
1962	80	14	94	11	31	57	13	69	3	3	6
1963	102	21	123	30	31	56	13	69	45	32	76
1964	146			8	25	41			88		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. Beginning 1960 exports, include estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils not reported by Census. 2/ Beginning 1962, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes inedible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1959-64

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	July 1	Oct.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-June	July Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1959	2,666	874	3,540	327	282	1,370	436	1,806	1,340	378	1,718
1960	2,604	957	3,561	343	333	1,341	405	1,745	1,273	496	1,769
1961	2,837	939	3,776	389	340	1,563	530	2,093	1,324	386	1,710
1962	2,847	982	3,829	365	336	1,613	512	2,124	1,265	473	1,738
1963	3,300	1,110	4,410	334	332	1,595	531	2,126	1,708	629	2,338
1964	3,327			282	338	1,621			1,651		
						Coconut oil 1/ 2/					
1959	476	162	637	308	306	471	144	615	7	1	8
1960	474	183	657	323	289	505	171	675	3	1	4
1961	495	161	656	301	219	576	173	749	2	3/	2
1962	587	212	799	206	211	578	195	773	4	2	6
1963	542	203	745	227	155	609	195	805	5	3/	6
1964	628			162	156	624			10		
						Fish and marine oil 1/ 4/					
1959	115	122	237	136	106	51	61	112	94	57	152
1960	176	148	323	110	109	71	50	121	105	27	132
1961	186	122	308	180	148	125	71	196	92	38	130
1962	187	102	289	162	185	35	11	47	129	93	222
1963	160	93	253	182	125	81	4	84	136	67	203
1964	135			147	145	71			67		
						Tall oil					
1959	632	181	814	141	142	595	200	795	36	11	47
1960	602	192	794	113	99	581	189	770	35	5	40
1961	682	199	882	97	137	623	203	826	20	6	26
1962	720	228	948	127	168	657	220	877	22	8	31
1963	823	256	1,079	168	239	731	240	971	21	9	30
1964	858			246	280	783			41		
	July-May	June	July-June	July 1	June 1	July-May	June	July-June	July-May	June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1959	442	24	465	97	124	393	25	418	22	33	55
1960	364	35	399	90	104	335	35	370	14	10	24
1961	370	21	391	94	121	342	37	378	2	3/	2
1962	389	40	428	105	129	356	38	394	9	3/	9
1963	353	41	394	131	138	332	39	370	14	3/	14
1964	386	31	418	139	205	301	38	339	20	3/	20

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Stocks include GSA Stockpile.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Beginning March 1963, stocks include GSA Stockpile

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-June		1964	1965			1964	1965		
	1963-64	1964-65	June	April	May	June	June 30	April 30	May 31	June 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,133.2	1,134.5	143.2	140.2	146.4	135.8	234.9	132.1	165.8	206.8
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,868.0	1,695.0	184.0	178.0	154.0	160.0	96.3	146.9	107.3	92.9
Beef fats	398.2	376.9	46.2	38.1	43.2	37.9	37.8	35.0	34.9	29.8
Total edible animal fats	3,399.4	3,206.4	373.4	356.3	343.6	333.7	369.0	314.0	308.0	329.5
Corn oil	314.2	319.1	37.0	36.0	36.1	38.2	63.8	41.5	38.4	39.6
Cottonseed oil	1,693.1	1,743.7	86.6	164.6	135.0	93.0	701.6	583.4	560.0	492.5
Peanut oil	96.6	125.3	8.7	18.1	14.1	10.8	31.4	17.8	21.6	25.0
Soybean oil	3,597.9	4,005.1	386.2	415.9	448.0	406.0	814.9	578.4	573.3	519.1
Total edible vegetable oils	5,701.8	6,193.2	518.5	634.6	633.2	548.0	1,611.7	1,221.1	1,193.3	1,076.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	3,299.6	3,326.7	415.3	362.7	358.2	384.9	331.9	401.0	359.4	338.0
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.5	10.6	11.5	10.8
Fish and marine oil 5/	110.1	93.9	42.9	10.2	22.3	40.1	124.6	116.0	126.4	144.9
Coconut oil 5/	226.5	279.9	25.2	27.5	32.5	23.5	154.7	169.7	181.3	155.5
Total soap fats	3,636.2	3,700.5	483.4	400.4	413.0	448.5	637.7	697.3	678.6	649.2
Drying oils										
Castor oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	197.9	207.6	204.2	201.3
Linseed oil	322.1	303.8	40.8	28.5	22.3	31.3	139.4	212.3	205.0	198.2
Safflower seed oil	29.0	19.7	---	---	---	---	37.7	19.9	22.5	21.0
Tall oil	823.0	857.6	88.5	98.1	97.9	88.9	238.8	289.0	290.2	279.8
Tung oil	21.1	35.2	---	2.4	---	---	18.7	54.0	56.7	55.5
Total drying oils	1,195.2	1,216.3	129.3	129.0	120.2	120.2	632.5	782 8	778.6	755.8
Grand total 6/ 7/	13,932.6	14,316.4	1,504.6	1,520.2	1,510.1	1,450.4	3,250.9	3,015.2	2,958.5	2,810.7
From domestic materials	13,706.1	14,036.5	1,479.4	1,492.7	1,477.6	1,426.9				
From imported materials	226.5	279.9	25.2	27.5	32.5	23.5				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	1,794.1	2,158.1	235.1	213.7	242.6	270.6	120.7	170.0	156.1	148.1
Soybean	996.3	1,201.0	139.4	119.8	148.4	167.1	45.5	120.1	108.6	99.4
Other	797.8	957.1	95.7	93.9	94.2	103.5	75.2	49.9	47.5	48.7
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	1,989.2	1,968.6	223.8	210.8	224.2	222.1	131.1	115.8	122.3	123.3
100% vegetable oil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	132.3	139.9	146.9	N.A.	81.8	90.8	89.6
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	78.5	84.3	75.2	N.A.	34.0	31.5	33.7
Margarine	1,402.2	1,435.1	134.3	154.3	142.0	145.1	47.2	51.5	51.5	47.0
Fatty acids	693.9	766.9	86.3	91.2	93.1	86.8	98.2	89.6	99.5	93.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-June 1963-64 totaled 1,682.6 million pounds, October-June 1964-65 totaled 1,527.0 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production.
5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.
6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 112 million pounds in October-June 1963-64; 91 million pounds in October-June 1964-65.

Table 29.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	October-June		1965			October-June		1965		
	1963-64	1964-65	April	May	June	1963-64	1964-65	April	May	June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	2.0	.7	.1	2/	.2	108.9	115.5	4.1	4.7	2.9
Lard	2/	2/	---	2/	---	498.0	305.1	38.0	20.0	13.8
Beef fats	1.2	1.0	---	---	---	7.6	9.0	1.9	.6	.8
Total, edible animal fats	3.2	1.7	.1	2/	.2	614.5	429.6	44.0	25.3	17.5
Corn oil	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	410.7	432.8	34.1	44.0	50.3
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	2.2	.1	.1	.4
Olive oil, edible	47.6	36.4	5.7	5.7	2.9	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	2/	---	---	---	39.3	66.7	9.4	6.0	6.2
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	21.1	6.6	3.5	1.7
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	703.1	928.6	91.7	85.1	78.2
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,698.1	1,890.7	193.4	195.9	176.9
Other vegetable oils	11.5	10.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	11.6	8.6	.5	.6	.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	61.8	46.6	7.1	6.8	4.1	2,870.6	3,350.7	335.8	335.2	314.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	1.0	1.3	.1	.1	.2	1,492.2	1,528.1	214.2	208.1	206.6
Greases	1.1	.1	---	---	---	216.0	122.8	9.8	12.3	18.2
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	4.3	.7	.1	.1	.1	131.5	3/65.6	3.2	.4	18.1
Marine mammal oils	45.7	40.7	.1	1.7	4.8	4.9	.7	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	.6	.9	.6	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	6.4	4.4	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	59.1	48.1	1.8	1.9	5.2	1,844.6	1,717.2	227.2	220.8	242.9
Coconut oil	294.9	347.8	51.6	38.8	22.7	5.0	10.1	.4	.3	4.4
Copra (64 percent)	242.6	304.1	22.6	29.4	26.8	.1	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	58.8	59.4	8.8	8.0	7.9	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	596.3	711.3	83.0	76.2	57.4	5.1	10.1	.4	.3	4.4
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	48.1	59.3	---	5.6	7.4
Linseed oil	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	11.6	12.8	.2	.4	.1
Oiticica oil	8.3	6.8	2.3	1.8	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	21.4	40.9	4.5	5.5	6.2
Tung oil	19.0	21.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	.7	.1	.1	.1
Safflower seed (32%)	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.1	4.9	2.5	2.4
Total	27.3	28.7	4.5	4.2	3.8	83.2	130.8	9.7	14.1	16.2
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	61.1	101.3	15.6	6.8	8.1	.7	.4	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	.3	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	12.4	11.3	.9	.6	2.7	.5	.1	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	3.3	3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	5.1	6.3	.5	1.0	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	10.7	11.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	17.5	41.4	6.8	3.9	3.3
Total	92.9	133.4	18.9	9.6	13.1	18.7	41.9	6.8	3.9	3.3
Other oilseeds, n.e.c. (20%) 4/	---	---	---	---	---	98.5	52.0	---	---	---
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.9	.2	.2	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	25.0	2.0	4.4	1.9
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	26.2	8.6	---	---	---
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	3.3	.4	.5	.5
Soap (fat content)	1.3	1.6	.2	.2	.2	7.9	9.2	1.1	.7	.8
Fatty acids	4.9	7.1	1.0	.9	.9	43.3	38.8	4.1	5.1	3.0
Total	6.2	8.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	90.4	86.8	7.8	10.9	6.4
Grand total 5/	846.7	978.4	116.7	100.1	85.0	5,625.6	5,777.2	631.9	610.5	604.7

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Beginning January 1965, includes Marine mammal oil and fish liver oils. 4/ Prior to January 1965, 30%-mainly safflower oil. 5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	July 1963	July 1964	1965 May	1965 June	1965 July*
	1957-59=100				
All fats and oils	90	94	106	104	
All fats and oils, except butter	83	88	107	105	
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	91	97	107	107	
Vegetable oils, domestic	85	81	96	93	
Vegetable oils, foreign	92	96	123	119	
Grouped by use:					
Butter	98	98	100	100	
Butter, seasonally adjusted	105	105	109	108	
Lard	78	87	105	106	
Food fats other than butter	82	83	101	99	
Food fats other than butter and lard	83	81	98	96	
All edible fats and oils	91	92	101	101	
Soap fats	79	96	118	115	
Drying oils	102	90	99	98	
Other industrial	78	84	109	105	
All industrial	86	97	117	114	
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	84	80	97	94	
Refined	84	79	94	89	
End products	87	88	102	101	
Margarine	93	93	102	102	

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
*Not available as of August 16, 1965.

Table 31.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	July 1963	July 1964	1965 May	1965 June	1965 July
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	166.38	189.00	231.25	225.62	199.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	49.00	49.00	---	---	46.00
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.05	3.00	3.19	3.16	3.11
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.84	2.75	2.86	2.85	2.89
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	21.12	22.00	21.75	21.50	20.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.60	---	11.50	---	---
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.65	2.52	2.86	2.97	2.89
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.56	2.43	2.81	2.89	2.79
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.44	2.34	2.72	2.74	2.69
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	82.00	76.00	81.80	82.50	82.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	69.80	56.20	54.10	59.60	63.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	78.90	63.50	62.60	67.00	71.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	74.00	59.60	58.80	62.80	68.80
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	68.30	51.50	62.80	64.90	66.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	85.30	68.80	78.30	80.20	79.75
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	70.00	57.60	62.20	66.90	76.10
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	32.50	28.90	30.50	30.30	33.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	76.50	69.80	72.80	79.20	78.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	72.00	65.80	68.40	74.60	74.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	81.20	73.90	76.30	83.90	83.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	73.60	69.20	71.00	77.20	76.50

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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